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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 2-6 (37-43). Tomorrow rain, wind. Yesterday's temp. 10-4 (50-39). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 2-3 (36-37). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday temp. 6-3 (43-36). CHANNEL: Rough. Variable. Temp. 2-4 (37-39). NEW YORK: Temp. 7-3 (45-38). Yesterday's temp. 7-2

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Kissinger Starts Cairo Talks on Geneva Parley

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger arrived tonight for talks with Egyptian leaders on an agenda for the opening phase of the Middle East peace conference, which begins in Geneva next Tuesday. He started with a tête-a-tête dinner with President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Kissinger, met by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, U.S. Ambassador Herman Eilts and heavy Egyptian and American security forces, made a brief arrival statement supporting a United Nations call for Israel withdrawal.

"I simply want to say how delighted I am to be back in Egypt. I look forward to my talks with President Sadat and Foreign Minister Fahmy.

"We will speak in a spirit of cooperation to bring about a just and lasting peace based on UN Security Council Resolution 242."

The resolution, passed in November, 1967, called upon Israel to withdraw from lands taken during the June, 1967, war.

Mr. Kissinger flew in from Algeria, where he and President Houari Boumedienne reached, an Algerian said, a "turning point" in U.S. relations with the militant Arab state.

Talks on Relations

An announcement that they will exchange ambassadors after a seven-year break is expected within a few months.

A senior American official said Mr. Kissinger had also gained, in his meeting Mr. Boumedienne, "some understanding and support" for U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East.

Mr. Kissinger chose Algeria to begin a series of preconference consultations because he believes Mr. Boumedienne is an excellent contact between the Arab moderates and radicals.

The senior U.S. official told newsmen that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Boumedienne also discussed possible sales of natural gas to the United States.

The official, who declined to be identified, said he thought Mr. Boumedienne would support the peace conference and understood that security for Israel was a necessary element of any settlement.

Mr. Kissinger was praised by Abdul Aziz Bouteflika, the Algerian foreign minister, before taking off for Cairo.

Mr. Bouteflika said Mr. Kissinger had shown "a high sense of responsibility in handling the difficult problems of the Middle East. The discussions we have had are a turning point in relations between Algeria and the United States."

Beginning at the dinner tonight, Mr. Kissinger will try to work out with Mr. Sadat procedures for giving the peace conference momentum through the next few weeks, until after the Dec. 31 Israeli elections.

Mr. Kissinger and his party drove directly from Cairo airport to the President's rest house in a park-like setting on the Nile, 10 miles north of Cairo.

Egyptian sources said that for dinner, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Kissinger were alone at a small table, with their aides sitting at separate tables.

Syria POW Issue

Mr. Kissinger is confident that the peace conference will open on schedule, but he doubts that there can be meaningful negotiations between Israel and Syria until they agree to exchange lists of prisoners of war.

President Sadat conferred earlier today with Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, who arrived here yesterday on a previously unannounced trip.

Mr. Kissinger will see Mr. Sadat again tomorrow. He then goes to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel before attending the first two days of the Geneva talks.

Palestinians said seeking contacts with U.S., Page 5.

Geneva talks reportedly will be under UN supervision, Page 5.

Egypt reports downing "spy" plane, Page 5.

Italians easing driving restrictions on holidays, Page 2.

Japan appeals to Israel to withdraw from areas occupied after Oct. 22, Page 5.

Who, Kissinger To Meet Next Week in Paris

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (IHT). Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's chief peace negotiator Le Duc Tho will meet next Thursday in Paris on "matters of mutual interest in the present situation," a White House announced today.

The announcement of the conference was made against the background of a recent sharp step-up in fighting in both South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Deputy presidential press secretary Gerald L. Warren, who announced the new Kissinger-Tho meeting—the first in six months—declined to say whether Washington or Hanoi asked for the meeting. Nor would he be more specific about what would be discussed other than saying "matters of mutual interest."

But this 28th conference between Mr. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese Politburo member follows privately voiced worry from both White House and Pentagon officials that the renewed clashes in South Vietnam are the prelude to a full outbreak of fighting between Saigon forces and the Hanoi-supported Viet Cong.

However, a spokesman said today the Pentagon does not expect a countrywide Communist offensive on the scale of those of 1968 and 1972. Jerry W. Friedheim told newsmen a "preliminary objective" of the Viet Cong attacks seems to be to take control of the rice crop now being harvested.

But he said Communist forces are at a higher level of equipment and strength than they have been in some time—possibly ever."

The cease-fire agreement negotiated by Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger went into effect last Jan. 27 and was followed by the complete withdrawal of American combat forces from Vietnam.

While the United States kept its pledge to pull out within 60 days, North Vietnam was not bound by a similar agreement, since Hanoi never publicly acknowledged that it had troops fighting in the South.

In the months since the armistice went into effect, there have been reports of heavy infiltration of arms and supplies into South Vietnam from the North, and Viet Cong troops have engaged in bloody battles with Saigon's forces. South Vietnamese planes have bombed Viet Cong-held areas regularly, and fighting has caused many casualties in the Mekong Delta region of South Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger currently is visiting Arab capitals in an effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli crisis and the consequent Arab oil embargo. He is due in Geneva for the scheduled opening Dec. 18 of the Mideast peace talks.

He is expected to fly to Paris for the Dec. 20 meeting with Le Duc Tho, their first since June 13. Their meeting on that date also came at a time of mutual grant violations of the Vietnam cease-fire.

Asked for details by newsmen, Mr. Warren said today, "I am not able to be more specific at this time. The meeting was arranged through mutual consultations through mutual channels." He said it had been "under discussion for a few weeks."

Laos to end state of emergency, curfew. Page 4.

Associated Press

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with President Houari Boumedienne in Algiers.

On Cause of 18-Minute Gap

Tape Experts Contradict Nixon Aide

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (IHT).—In a preliminary report today to U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica, technical experts contradicted a White House explanation of the cause of an 18-minute buzz on one of the nine subpoenaed Watergate tapes.

Last week, White House counsel J. Fred Buzhardt said that he had been able almost to duplicate the conversation-erasing buzz by using a high-intensity lamp and an electric typewriter.

However, in a conclusion read in open court today by Judge Sirica, experts said that tests "made with sophisticated instruments" showed that a high-intensity lamp and a typewriter "could not have produced the buzzing sound" on the tape.

The tape in question contains a June 20, 1972, conversation between President Nixon and former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, part of which is obliterated by the 18-minute buzz that becomes markedly lower in tone and volume after the first five minutes.

Wrong Button

During previous testimony on the 18-minute gap, President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, told the court that she may have accidentally erased five minutes of the conversation, while transcribing the tape, in accidentally pushing the wrong button on the tape recorder after being distracted by a telephone call.

Rose Mary Woods

Later, Mr. Buzhardt testified that he could find "no innocent explanation" for the buzz until he was nearly able to duplicate the sounds by running a blank tape through Miss Woods's machine with the "record" button down and with Miss Woods's electric typewriter and lamp turned on. He said this produced the higher, louder buzz, and said that by turning the lamp off, the lower, softer buzz was produced.

But today, the experts reported that "neither the lamp nor the typewriter was the likely cause of the 18-minute buzz."

The experts said that they would conduct further tests to find whether the buzz could have been caused by the machine itself. They expressed little hope that any portion of the conversation on the erased segment of the tape could be recovered.

Judge Sirica read the expert testimony from a summary of a longer report. He said that the panel of six experts had already done some 150 man-days of work using spectrum analyzers, computers, graphical displays and other testing instruments to determine whether the tape is an original whether it has erasures or splices, if it is a re-recording made after cutting and splicing and whether all 18 minutes of the buzz was produced at the same time. He gave no indication of the panel's findings.

Mr. Buzhardt, who was in court today when Judge Sirica read the report, said later: "We accept the results. We accept whatever they find."

In another development, Judge Sirica signed an order yesterday authorizing the empaneling of a third grand jury to receive evidence from the special Watergate prosecutor's staff.

Shortly after special prosecutor Leon Jaworski asked the judge for the new grand jury, he told newsmen that his office has received 13 White House tapes and has requests pending for six more.

● More U.S. political stories on Page 3.

In Copenhagen Today

Oil Crisis Heads the Agenda At Talks by EEC Premiers

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The impact of the oil crisis on Western Europe will be the paramount concern of the nine Common Market heads of government when they open two days of talks here tomorrow.

President Georges Pompidou of France, who proposed the conference, originally wanted it to forge a common European policy on the Middle East. But the oil crisis soon overtook his plans. The nine leaders are now meeting to see whether some sense of European solidarity can be salvaged from the fears and divisions of the past month.

The Nine are roughly divided three ways—France and Britain which are assured of continuing Arab oil supplies, the Netherlands which faces a total embargo, and the others somewhere in between.

Six Arab ministers are expected here to follow the summit discussions, which are certain to take account of yesterday's proposal by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for an energy action group of the Western industrial nations.

The idea presented by Mr. Kissinger in London seemed designed to prevent a scramble by the United States, Western Europe and Japan for the world's supply of oil.

The nine European Economic Community leaders will hold their top-secret talks—foreign ministers are here but will not join most of the summit discussions—in a bleak building complex usually reserved for international trade exhibitions.

Their first act will be to approve formally a declaration of "European identity," which sets out the community's view of its role in the world.

Mr. Pompidou at first envisaged this meeting as a major attempt

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Drastic Bid to Save Power

Heath Orders Britain On 3-Day Work Week

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Dec. 13 (WP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today ordered Britain on a three-day work week as the nation faced its grimmest winter since the end of World War II.

With power pinched by union slowdowns and Arab oil cutbacks, Mr. Heath told the House of Commons that drastic cuts in electricity were needed to keep industry and essential services alive.

The austerity measures come into effect on Monday. For the last two weeks of this year, most factories, shops and offices will be allowed power for only five of the 14 days. From Jan. 1 on, they will be limited to three days a week.

The short work week will hit a wide range of industries and cause sharp cuts in the pay of an estimated 13 million workers. Among the industries most affected will be autos, machinery, chemicals, textiles and steel. Those that require a steady stream of power, as in the continuous-process lines for glass and steel, will take a 35 percent cut in electricity rather than go on a three-day week.

Minister of Industry Tom Boardman predicted that all this would cause "major unemployment."

There is more harsh news coming, Mr. Heath warned. On Monday, the government will announce further steps to curb buying abroad. This was triggered by the disclosure that Britain's trade balance last month reflected the second biggest deficit ever, £270 million. October's deficit was a record £357 million.

After Mr. Heath's statement, share prices tumbled on the stock exchange.

'Harder Christmas'

Mr. Heath addressed the nation on television and radio later, saying:

"Unless we can save electricity and all fuels in every aspect of our daily lives, we shall have to impose yet further restrictions on business."

He said that "in terms of comfort we shall have a harder Christmas than we have known since the war."

He told the nation, "today again the need for national unity is overwhelmingly clear. Our future and the character of our country depend on it."

In Parliament, Mr. Heath asked but did not order householders to heat only one room at a time. Television stations, which broadcast until 1:30 in the morning, will now go dark at 10.30 each night except on Christmas and New Year's Eve.

Kissinger Proposal

The only positive note in this gloomy recital was Mr. Heath's "warm welcome" for U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's energy proposal. Speaking here yesterday, Mr. Kissinger called for a new energy action group representing the United States, Europe and Japan to find new and enlarged fuel resources. Mr. Heath termed this "imaginative" and "in the great tradition of the Marshall Plan."

The prime minister blamed Britain's unions more than Arab oil policy for the country's plight. The fuel industry has been plagued with slowdown tactics by coal miners, power station engineers and locomotive engineers. All are seeking pay increases that the government says would break its anti-inflationary curbs on wages.

Edward Heath

"The industrial disputes which now exist are threatening the life of this country," Mr. Heath insisted in Parliament.

Jeering MPs from the opposition Labor party urged him to apply the pay limits less rigidly.

"We are not going to give way to grossly inflated wage claims," Mr. Heath retorted.

The union slowdowns and refusal to work overtime have had an interlocking and cumulative effect on the power supply. Coal accounts for 37 percent of the nation's energy and the miners' ban on weekend repair work has cut production more than 25 percent. The railroad engineers are insisting on following every rule to the letter, refusing, for example, to run trains with drafty cabs. Apart from snarling commuter traffic, that cuts coal deliveries to generating stations. Finally, the power engineers will not work beyond their normal hours, so breakdowns in stations go unrepaired.

On top of all this and despite Mr. Heath's careful cultivation of the Arab states, oil deliveries here are running 15 percent below demand and the government expects more cuts next month.

One curious feature of today's recital is the absence of a detailed, statistical breakdown of the fuel supply-and-demand picture. This has aroused trade union suspicions that the measures are more severe than necessary and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

New U.S. Measures Announced

Gasoline Output Error Fixed: Proposed Cut Is 5, Not 25%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Nixon administration belatedly corrected a drastically erroneous announcement made yesterday concerning a proposed cut in gasoline production. Ten hours after it had announced a proposed reduction of 25 percent, the government said that the figure should have been only 5 percent.

The government announcement yesterday morning proposed that gasoline production be limited to 75 percent of 1972 levels. As the regulations to that effect were being released, the Federal Energy Office staff discovered that the figure should have read 95 percent. The error was discovered in time to keep it from being printed in the Federal Register, but it was not corrected in the information being given out by the agency's official spokesmen to newsmen and millions of Americans.

"We screwed up this morning," Jonathan Brown, an official of the new energy office, said last night. "We had two separate drafts of the regulations and we took the number from one and inserted it in the language of the other."

Although the mandatory allocation program is thus far less severe than users were originally led to believe, the plan will still call for considerable belt-tightening by motorists and other users who do not have a priority. William E. Simon, head of the energy office, said that the 5 percent cut would reduce supplies for consumers by 15 percent once the priority users were supplied. He added that gasoline consumption must be cut by 25 to 30 percent next year to meet the shortage.

The proposed cut represents an output 7.4 percent below current levels, or a reduction of about 470,000 barrels a day, compared with the 1.7-million-cut indicated by the erroneous figure.

Mr. Simon said today that all lighting in commercial and industrial buildings will be ordered reduced as soon as he gets the authority from Congress.

He also said that all federal agencies must get rid of their limousines by Jan. 1 and must cut the mileage that their employees drive during work by 20 percent during the first three months of next year.

He said no decision has been made on whether to ration gasoline. He said that if the government's conservation and fuel-allocation programs work, "I believe we will not need rationing."

He said an estimated 800,000 barrels of oil a day can be saved by cutting lighting in all commercial and industrial buildings, including retail establishments,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Metesky, the 'Mad Bomber,' Freed in N.Y. After 17 Years

At 70, He Leaves Mental Hospital

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP).—George Metesky, the feared "mad bomber" of the 1940s and 1950s, walked out of State Supreme Court in Manhattan yesterday, a free man. Today, he was formally discharged from a psychiatric hospital.

Mr. Metesky, 70, a thin man who walks with a slight stoop, said of his release after 17 years of confinement:

"Free at last, honorably discharged."

Certified sane, Mr. Metesky said that after completing errands at the Queens hospital today he would travel home to Waterbury, Conn., by bus. It was, he said, "a great relief."

He added: "Almost everybody I went to school with is dead. I just want to take care of my sister," who is 75 years old and ailing.

Justice Joseph Martinis yesterday dismissed a 47-count indictment that charged Mr. Metesky with attempted murder in several bombings in Manhattan, including one at Radio City Music Hall and another in Grand Central Terminal.

The judge said his action was based on a law which states that no one may be incarcerated in a mental institution for criminals any longer than the maximum time he would have served in a prison upon conviction on the highest charge against him.

A similar indictment for bombing in Brooklyn was dropped there Oct. 1.

'Sleepless Nights'

Judge Martinis said: "Mr. Metesky, 16 years ago you caused a great deal of turmoil in this city. I remember distinctly a lot of sleepless nights because of these incidents."

The judge added, "I expect there will be no repetition," and Mr. Metesky agreed.

Later, Mr. Metesky told reporters, when they reminded him of the "sleepless nights" remark, "I think the judge is right."

Mr. Metesky plans to write a book "with the whole story." He said he also hopes to "make a trip across the United States" to see how much the country has changed.

Mr. Metesky planted 32 bombs in public places from 1940 until his capture in 1957, to publicize what he felt was shabby treatment toward him by the Consolidated Edison Co. after he was injured in an explosion at a power plant. He said he contracted tuberculosis and was no longer able to work, but the utility company denied him compensation.

After his arrest, he was judged mentally incompetent to stand trial and was committed to Matteawan State Hospital.

The most serious charge he faced was attempted murder, which carries a term of 25 years. The law provided for his release after he served two-thirds of that period—in this case, 16 years and eight months.

["I had to tell my side of the story: I was compelled to do something," Mr. Metesky said in an interview this week with Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times.

[For years before he began "the rough stuff," he said, he tried unsuccessfully to plead his case before the public. "I wrote 900 letters to the mayor, to the police commissioner, to the newspapers, and I never even got a penny postcard back," he said. "Then I went to the newspapers to try to buy advertising space, but all of them turned me down. I was compelled to bring my story to the public. I was sick and didn't expect to live. If I caused enough trouble, they'd have to be careful about the way they treat other people."

[The first device was planted on Nov. 18, 1940, at a Manhattan power house. It did not go off, but a note was found with it, and, like the hundreds of notes the bomber was to leave in the next 16 years, it was signed "F. P." Baffled investigators did not learn what these initials represented until his arrest. The police asked him about the F.P.—what did it mean? "Fair play," he answered, "that stands for fair play."]

UPI.

George Metesky, "the mad bomber."

Seen as Step Toward Reunion

Anglican-Catholic Accord Set On Priesthood, Lay Ministry

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—An international commission of Anglican and Roman Catholic scholars announced yesterday that it had reached "basic agreement" on the nature of the priesthood and the ministry of laymen.

The declaration, which in effect resolves a 400-year-old theological dispute, came in the form of a 3,200-word document that had been approved by Pope Paul VI and the most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The document's publication is regarded as a major ecumenical advance, since it provides a theological rationale for the recognition of Anglican priests by Catholics. The agreement is thus seen as an important step toward intercommunion and the eventual reunion of the two faiths.

The commission called the agreement "a positive contribution to the reconciliation of our churches." Agreement on the nature of ministry, it said, "is prior to the consideration of the mutual recognition of ministries."

'Serious Dialogue'

The statement was drawn up by the 21-member Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, a group of theologians, historians and biblical scholars that was established after Pope Paul and the archbishop of Canterbury met in Rome in March, 1966, and agreed to initiate a "serious dialogue" with the ultimate goal of reunion.

Two years ago, the commission announced that its members had reached a consensus on the "essential" teachings about holy communion. They then turned their attention to the far more complex problem of the nature of Christian ministry.

The theological document released yesterday, which is titled "Ministry and Ordination: A Statement on the Doctrine of the Ministry agreed by the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission," was drawn up at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Ithaca, N.Y., Schools Ban Carols on Christ

ITHACA, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP).—Ithaca school pupils will be allowed to sing about Frosty the Snowman and Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer but not about Jesus at school programs this Christmas.

The Board of Education has approved a ruling by school Superintendent Theodore Sturgis which bans carols referring to Jesus's birth or life at mandatory music sessions or at school Christmas programs.

"Now non-Christian children won't have to remain silent, or walk out, or not attend these functions," Mr. Sturgis said in announcing his decision.

Party Warns: No Mercy

Purges in Soviet Georgia Fail To Bring a 'Bolshevik Order'

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (WP).—After more than a year of arrests, purges and stern discipline in Soviet Georgia, the Communist party leadership there has acknowledged its continuing inability to impose full control on the life of the republic.

According to reports circulating in Moscow, the new party leadership in Georgia wants to extend its purges by pursuing and punishing its own predecessors in high office, perhaps including a former member of the Soviet Politburo and his wife. There has been an inconclusive hint in the Soviet press that such unprecedented action may be in the offing.

Whatever his plans, Georgian party leader Eduard Shevardnadze has acknowledged the failure of his efforts during the past year to clean up Georgia, a southern republic known for its high-living, easy-going habits. According to the published report of a recent meeting of the Georgian party leadership:

"There are still cases of bribery, cheating, abuses of power, etc... Many party organizations tried to pretend that nothing extraordinary has happened [since the crackdown began]... One-hundred enterprises have not fulfilled their plans... Remnants of capitalism and tendencies toward private ownership have been restored in the republic. Many responsible officials have been poisoned by these notions... Party and economic leaders were led on a leash by dark dealers and became their obedient servants..."

'No Mercy'

The report promised continued vigilance against malfeasance. "The Central Committee of the Communist party of Georgia categorically demands the establishment of a Bolshevik order in every region and every city of the republic. No mercy will be shown to anyone who dares ignore the instructions, demands and statements of the party... No one will be indulged, regardless of age, rank or former merits."

The tone of this threat suggests the dimensions of Mr. Shevardnadze's task. He is trying to overturn generations of habit and reflex action in Georgia, and the Georgians are not giving in to him without a fight.

"They're still just the same, only more careful," one Russian who recently visited Georgia observed. Others who have been in Georgia give Mr. Shevardnadze more credit for changing the atmosphere, but even Mr. Shevardnadze acknowledges repeatedly how serious the problems are.

'Criminal Actions'

"Dawn of the East," the Georgian Communist party's newspaper, reported a good example of Mr. Shevardnadze's difficulties last week. The paper disclosed that the Georgian Academy of Sciences—the governing body of intellectual life in the republic, which should be above corruption and politics even in Georgian eyes—expelled one of its members this month for "an extended string of criminal actions harmful to the interests of society and the state."

In fact, the paper said, Prof. P.G. Gelbakhiani was a fraud whose research work was "of no value whatsoever." He has recently been stripped of all his medical degrees.

The same Georgian newspaper reported this week on a case of local officials who ignored their work—another problem that Mr. Shevardnadze has addressed repeatedly. In the town of Tchiatura, the paper said, the Communist party committee stood by while the local economy failed repeatedly to meet its targets.

'Bribery, Profiteering'

"Measures were not taken against plunder of socialist property, bribery, profiteering, favoritism, alcoholism and hooliganism," the paper said. "Local officials closed their eyes to shortcomings and crimes. Moreover, they committed unlawful actions themselves by distributing apartments to their friends and relations." The first secretary of the town party committee was fired.

Pravda, the country's leading newspaper, reported another scandal recently which involved the construction of palatial villas for the private use of Georgian officials. One of these cost 350,000 rubles of public funds to build and 158,000 more to decorate—nearly $700,000 at the official exchange rate.

Athens Orders Freeing of All Held for Riots

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Ministry of Education announced today that all persons involved in last month's student disturbances were being released *immediately*.

About 300 persons, mostly students and construction workers, had been arrested in the disorders. The detainees had been held at military camps since the student occupation of the Athens Polytechnic Institute ended in bloody street rioting in mid-November.

According to the government, 13 persons were killed and hundreds injured.

"The government, willing to put its policy into practice and clearly conscious of its power, decided, in a pure spirit of leniency toward the deceived youths and all other persons involved, the immediate release of all those detained for those events," the ministry said.

It made the announcement following reports that thousands of students in Athens remained away from classes after the universities were reopened Dec. 3.

'Rights and Duties'

"We cannot force anybody to attend classes . . . But nobody will be permitted to prevent studious students from exercising their rights and duties," the announcement said.

On Tuesday the military police claimed that a preliminary investigation showed that former politicians, Communists and anarchists were responsible for the events at the Polytechnic.

The student agitation was considered responsible for the downfall of former President George Papadopoulos in a bloodless military coup on Nov. 25, a week after the street rioting.

Meanwhile, security police today stopped a former Greek ambassador to Syria as he was about to fly abroad from Athens airport and confiscated his passport. The former envoy, Alexandros Xydis, 55, was retired after the Papadopoulos-led army coup here in 1967 and is regarded as an enemy of the military-backed regime. He has frequently testified before military courts in defense of persons accused of plotting to overthrow the regime.

Plane Wreck Found

ADAK, Alaska, Dec. 13 (AP).—The wreckage of a four-engine Navy plane with 10 men on board was sighted yesterday on Great Sitkin Island, 25 miles northeast on here. Searchers reported no sign of survivors. The plane crashed last night.

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Venezuela Presidency Conceded to Challenger

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 13 (AP).—Opposition candidate Carlos Andres Perez, of the Democratic Action party, was recognized by his leading opponent yesterday as the victor in Venezuela's presidential election.

The concession by Lorenzo Fernandez, of the ruling Social Christian party, assured Mr. Perez of victory even though it will not be official until the Supreme Electoral Council completes its count of the estimated four million votes.

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TRAFFIC JAM—Street scene in central London yesterday during the railway slowdown.

For Individual Power Plants

Nixon Move Blocks Issuance Of Tough Curbs on Radiation

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—In a reversal of policy, President Nixon has shifted the authority to set radiation standards for individual power plants from the Environmental Protection Agency to the Atomic Energy Commission.

The environmental agency, which was given this authority three years ago, was on the verge of setting strict standards for individual plants, while the AEC has generally taken a more relaxed attitude toward radiation protection.

In September, the environmental agency was to have issued new radiation standards that would have drastically reduced the permissible limit of radiation-emitting materials that could be released from a nuclear power plant. The administration has, in effect, canceled these standards by the assigning of responsibility elsewhere.

Several critics of the atomic power industry said the effect of the move would be to allow more freedom in the construction and operation of nuclear plants, thus helping to open more generating stations to ease the energy crisis.

Looser Standards

But these critics also foresee that looser standards may expose the general public to more radiation from the proliferating number of atomic stations, and that this may expose more people to radiation which causes the development of cancer and eventually leads to genetic defects.

Ralph E. Lapp, a writer and nuclear power expert, said he did not feel that the change of authority would be harmful because "the amounts of radioactive materials emitted from a plant are very low."

But Dr. Henry W. Kendall, a nuclear physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is an official of the Union of Concerned Scientists, said the switch in authority puts the country in the position "of having the goat guard the cabbages."

"The hope we had was that the EPA would set and enforce standards because the AEC's track record has been extremely poor in the areas of reactor safety and radioactive waste disposal," Dr. Kendall said.

Nixon's Intent

The President's intent is contained in a memorandum dated Dec. 7 from Roy L. Ash, the director of the Office of Management and Budget in the White House, to Russell E. Train, the EPA administrator, and Dixy Lee Ray, the chairman of the AEC. A copy of the memorandum was obtained by The New York Times.

The Ash memorandum states, in part, that a decision was needed "so that the nuclear power industry and the general public will know where the responsibility lies for developing, promulgating and enforcing radiation-protection standards for various types of facilities in the nuclear power industry.

"We must, in the national interest, avoid confusion in this area," the memo continued, "particularly since nuclear power is expected to supply a growing share of the nation's energy requirements; and it must be clear that we are assuring continued full protection of the public health and the environment from radiation hazards.

"EPA has construed too broadly its responsibilities to set 'generally applicable environmental standards for the protection of the general environment from radioactive material.'

Uranium Fuel Cycle

"On behalf of the President," the memo went on, "this memorandum is to advise you that the decision is that AEC should proceed with its plans for issuing uranium fuel cycle standards, taking into account the comments received from all sources, including EPA; that EPA should discontinue its preparations for issuing, now or in the future, any standards for types of facilities; and that EPA should continue, under its current authority, to have responsibility for setting standards for the total amount of radiation in the general environment from all facilities combined in the uranium fuel cycle, i.e., an ambient standard which would have to reflect AEC's findings as to the practicability of emission controls."

Charles L. Elkins, an official in the environmental agency's Office of Hazardous Materials Control, said the agency "was going to set standards for the entire uranium fuel cycle"—mining, fabrication of fuel elements, operation of atomic power plant reactors and reprocessing of the spent fuel.

Mr. Elkins said the agency's original intent had been to set safety standards for each step, but that under the President's directive the agency may only set one standard for the sum total of all the radiation emitted by all the steps.

"We feel that the AEC standards are not adequate today," Mr. Elkins said.

Britain Gets 3-Day Week, Power Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

designed to pit worker against worker.

The cuts were bitterly criticized by general secretary Len Murray of the Trades Union Congress, which has a membership of some 10 million workers.

"The measures are clearly intended to come as a sudden shock to the mass of work people," Mr. Murray said. "Millions of pounds in production and wages would be lost."

The rail workers' slowdown brought even bigger disruption today than yesterday. Worst hit were commuter services in southeast England, where only 50 of the normal 375 passenger trains into London were running. The authorities feared that the disruption would soon spread to freight services and reduce even further the supply of scarce fuel to power stations.

Stores and offices that can struggle along without electric heat and light may stay open on powerless days.

The government will also exempt some essential businesses and services from the three-day week, including newspapers, communications agencies, fuel industries, water supply and sewerage plants, medical services and transportation.

But unless industrial peace is somehow achieved over the holiday season, much of Britain's economy will be limping along at half its normally modest pace in the new year.

Britain's exports have been rising, but imports have been shooting up even faster, and this in addition to the skyrocketing prices for the raw materials the country gets from abroad.

So, on Monday, new measures will be taken to restrict imports. In the past, Britain met these problems by limiting imports through higher tariffs or quotas. But the nation's new membership in the Common Market's customs union would appear to rule that out. Instead, the country may have to endure broader measures—higher taxes, tighter credit or a slash in government spending.

The trouble with this, as Mr. Heath recognized, is that other industrial nations may do the same and plunge the world into a deflationary spiral.

Boars Kill Hunter, Wound Girl in France

BESANÇON, France, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A 300-pound wild boar killed hunter Léon Cailler, 51, when it slashed an artery in his leg, police said yesterday.

The accident occurred Sunday at Mesnay, in the Jura Mountains, where cold weather has driven boars out of the woods. Another boar swam across the flood-swollen Doubs River, damaged a parked car and seriously wounded a young girl student while charging through Besançon before being cornered and shot dead by firemen.

Anglican-Catholic Accord Set On Priesthood, Lay Ministry

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings in Canterbury from Aug. 28 to Sept. 6 and carries with it only the authority of the commission itself.

Officials emphasized that any formal policy changes that might result from its conclusions, such as permission for Catholics to receive holy communion from Anglican priests, would have to come from Pope Paul and the individual Anglican churches.

The Next Item

Officials noted that the document did not take up the "wide-ranging" problem of ecclesiastical authority. This area, notably Catholic claims regarding the infallibility and primacy of the Pope, is to be the next item on the commission's agenda.

The statement begins by asserting that the ministry is a privilege and obligation that belongs to all Christians, clerical and lay, and that "all ministries are used by the Holy Spirit for the building up of the church."

It goes on to assert, however, that there is an essential difference between the ministry of laymen and that of bishops, priests and deacons. The ordained ministry, it states, "is not an extension of the common Christian priesthood, but belongs to another realm of the gifts of the spirit."

Catholics and high-church Anglicans have traditionally thought of priests first and foremost as persons who are authorized to administer holy communion and other sacraments. The Evangelical wing of the Anglican Communion, however, along with most Protestants, has traditionally emphasized the priest's role as the proclaimer of the word of God.

The document released yesterday moves away from the strict sacramental primacy that has been normative in both traditions and asserts that the nature of the priesthood and the episcopacy is defined equally by "the ministry of the word and the sacraments."

Interflora
Still time to send Christmas flowers home
Check with any florist displaying this emblem

Democrats to Meet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Kansas City will be the site of the national Democratic midterm convention Dec. 6-8, 1974, the party's planning advisory committee announced yesterday. The meeting will be the first of its kind by a major political party.

Oil Crisis Heads the Agenda At Talks by EEC Premiers

(Continued from Page 1)

by the EEC nations to build up political unity, an issue market members have dodged in the past.

So apart from the oil crisis, other topics will be the fears of the smaller nations about being politically overwhelmed by West Germany, Britain and France, the question of how often to hold future European summit meetings, and key internal community problems such as the EEC regional development fund.

Britain has set particular store by the creation of the regional fund, which will channel community funds to backward areas of the EEC, but the Nine are split over how much money the fund should have and which regions should have priority.

The Netherlands has indicated to its partners that it might link approval for the fund with a clear undertaking by the nine to stand by each other in the oil crisis.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany supports the Dutch plea for solidarity and has made this meeting a deadline for reaching concrete understandings on how Europe should share the burden of oil shortages.

The feeling here is that the United States will cast a long shadow over the summit in view of Mr. Kissinger's latest proposal for an energy action group and his warning that Washington wants to be consulted in advance of EEC political decisions.

Troop-Cut Talks Recess in Vienna

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (AP).—Delegations from the 19 countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact today held their final session before a one-month holiday recess, still split as to how to deal with reductions of troops and armaments in Central Europe.

A NATO spokesman said that the heads of the Soviet and Belgian delegations gave speeches reviewing proposals made earlier in the conference, which opened on Oct. 30.

Cars Permitted Dec. 25, 26, Jan. 1

Italy Eases Crisis Restrictions To Brighten Holiday Period

ROME, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Italian government announced today that it would allow cars on the roads for Christmas and New Year's and slightly ease traffic restrictions on other holidays and Sundays.

The government said the ban on holiday driving, imposed 13 days ago because of the world oil crisis, would be temporarily suspended Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan. 1 to brighten the holidays. Bars, restaurants, movie houses and television stations will also be allowed to stay open as long as they want those days.

On Sundays and other holidays, the government said, the driving ban will start at 1 a.m. instead of at midnight. The daily closing time for theaters, movie houses restaurants and bars will be moved from 11 p.m. to midnight.

The government also announced that hotel buses, farm tractors and trucks weighing more than 3-1/2 tons or carrying perishable goods would be exempted from the Sunday driving ban. The only exemptions so far were for taxis, doctors, midwives, police and a few other categories.

'9' Parliament's Fix

STRASBOURG, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Common Market's European Parliament today proposed a series of measures to counter the Arab oil cutbacks and agreed that, as a last resort, energy sources could be rationed among consumers in the nine-nation community.

The parliamentarians drew up their plan, which now goes to the community's Executive Commission and Council of Ministers for consideration, because they said commission proposals on the same subject were inadequate.

The plan calls for power stations, steel works and other big plants to use coal instead of oil where possible and for new refineries converting heavy fuel into light mineral oil products to be built immediately.

Paris Heating Request

PARIS, Dec. 13. (AP).—The French government asked building supervisors today to restrict heating to a maximum of 20 degrees Centigrade (68 Fahrenheit) during the day and 18 C. (64.4 F.) during the night.

The request was not mandatory and cited no penalties for those who choose to ignore it.

Some 40 percent of the petroleum imported by France is used for heating, which thus is the "easiest and most worthwhile field" in which to seek economies, a government official said.

Twin Spanish Crises

MADRID, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Spain is facing an energy crisis not only because of the oil squeeze, but because of lack of water as well, industry sources said today.

As a result of a severe drought, the water reserves in power dams have dropped to what the newspaper Ya described as "alarmingly" low levels. The Industry Ministry said the reserves last week stood at 17 billion cubic meters—more than 20 percent below what they were at that time last year.

West Germany And Hungary Establish Ties

BUDAPEST, Dec. 13 (UPI).—West Germany and Hungary today signed a preliminary agreement normalizing relations and establishing full diplomatic ties, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry said.

The agreement was the final step in Chancellor Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik," his drive to normalize Bonn's ties with Eastern Europe.

It was signed by Mr. Brandt's special emissary Guenther van Well, director of the political department of the Foreign Ministry, and Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

Mr. van Well signed a similar agreement with Bulgaria in Sofia yesterday. On Tuesday, West Germany and Czechoslovakia announced they were establishing full diplomatic relations.

William E. Simon

Gasoline Output Error Fixed; Proposed Cut Is 5, Not 25%

(Continued from Page 1)

factories and offices. He said buiding managers and owners are being asked to reduce lighting voluntarily to new standards until Congress approves the necessary legislation.

Mr. Simon also announced a proposal to eliminate lighting on major highways and freeways except for interchanges and ramps, where lighting would be cut 50 percent. He said that if the highway lighting option becomes mandatory, as much as 15,000 barrels of oil daily could be saved.

As Mr. Simon held his first of a series of weekly news conferences, President Nixon told newsmen that the nationwide demand for gasoline last week was 15 percent less than what the government had anticipated. He credited voluntary cooperation in energy conservation for this result.

Mr. Nixon said that he has instructed all federal agen[illegible] to cooperate with the energy [illegible]fice, saying he considers it "[illegible] important that there not be a [illegible]-fighting, not be any cump[illegible]tion, not be any struggle [illegible] power because of our setting [illegible] this new office."

The first of a series of [illegible] shortage reports showed that [illegible] the last three weeks, the nat[illegible] has cut oil demand by 1.1 mil[illegible] barrels daily. The petrole[illegible] shortfall for the first th[illegible] months of next year because [illegible] the Arab oil cutoff is estima[illegible] at 3.3 million barrels a d[illegible] There are 42 gallons in a bar[illegible]

Decision This Month

Mr. Simon said that a decis[illegible] on rationing would be made [illegible] the end of the month but ad[illegible] that he was not sure which wo[illegible] be worse a formal ration[illegible] program or an informal plan [illegible] which motorists line up [illegible] service stations for the availa[illegible] gasoline.

The energy chief also:

● Asked citizens to restr[illegible] voluntarily their use of electri[illegible] space heaters. Space heaters [illegible] federal buildings were banned.

● Asked commercial build[illegible] managers and owners to el[illegible]nate lighting on a volunt[illegible] basis during nonworking hour[illegible]

● Announced a plan to enco[illegible]age car pooling by federal [illegible]ployees. Under the plan, fede[illegible] parking places are to be alloc[illegible] by using a point system that [illegible] more points for the number [illegible] people in the car.

● Required federal agencies [illegible]tune their automobile engines [illegible] least once a year, or every 1[illegible] miles, and ordered them to [illegible] stickers on government cars [illegible]minding federal drivers to com[illegible] with the 50-mile-an-hour [illegible] limit.

● Ordered temperatures [illegible] federal buildings to be maintai[illegible] at 65 to 68 degrees during [illegible]ing hours and to no more [illegible] 55 degrees during nonw[illegible] hours. During the summe[illegible] cooling systems shall be [illegible] than 78 degrees.

● Placed all petroleum exp[illegible] under a licensing system so [illegible] the government can keep an [illegible] on how much oil is shipped [illegible] overseas points. Mr. Simon [illegible] the amount is slight but the [illegible]ernment wants to be sure [illegible] exports do not accelerate.

Mr. Simon also announced [illegible] the Environmental Protec[illegible] Agency had agreed to relax [illegible]porarily federal air-pollution st[illegible]dards in New York and [illegible] Jersey to permit emergency [illegible] of coal by several power pla[illegible]

Russell B. Train, head of [illegible] Council of Environmental Qua[illegible] said that the decisions would [illegible] the quality of air back to [illegible] levels in that area.

In another development, [illegible]lence broke out against s[illegible] truck drivers who kept rol[illegible] while independent drivers sta[illegible] a protest work halt. Bullets [illegible] bricks flew in scattered viol[illegible] but no injuries were reported [illegible] this first of two days of prot[illegible] by the independents ag[illegible] higher fuel prices and low[illegible] speed limits.

Uganda Releases 33 Seized as Mercenaries

KAMPALA, Uganda, Dec. [illegible] (UPI).—Ugandan authorities [illegible] released 33 foreigners, m[illegible] Britons and Americans, who [illegible] arrested as alleged mercen[illegible] when they entered the co[illegible] from Zaire on Sunday, a go[illegible]ment spokesman said today.

He said the group had [illegible] "seriously warned" but did [illegible] explain who they were.

Pentagon Sends Oil Reserves to Two Asian Allies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The Defense Department said yesterday that it was drawing upon its war reserves of oil in the Pacific to supply the South Vietnamese and Cambodian armed forces with daily "minimum military requirements."

The Pentagon said the United States is providing about 22,000 barrels of petroleum products daily to South Vietnam and 1,500 barrels daily to Cambodia. It described the total as "considerably less than two-tenths of 1 percent of current United States domestic oil demand."

The department acknowledged that these fuel needs would be met indirectly out of civilian supplies of fuel in the United States, as the war reserves are eventually to be replaced with fuel commandeered from domestic stocks.

Pentagon spokesman William Beecher said the fuel being provided the two countries was designated directly for military use.

According to the department, each country is meeting its civilian petroleum needs through purchases in the world market.

Sudanese Court Grants Delay to 8 Palestinians

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Dec. 13 (AP).—The court of inquiry into the killing here last March of three foreign diplomats, including the American ambassador, was adjourned indefinitely today after an appeal to the High Court by the eight Palestinian defendants.

The Palestinians, accused of killing American Ambassador Cleo Noel, his assistant, Curtis Moore, and Belgian chargé d'affaires Guy Eid in the cellar of the Saudi Arabian Embassy, are appealing against a ruling last Thursday that Sudanese courts have full jurisdiction over the case.

Inquiry Magistrate Mustafa Basher conceded the request for adjournment presented by one of the accused, Rizig Abu-Ghusan, saying it was the defendants' privilege to appeal against his decisions.

Mr. Rizig told the court that the eight accused completely reject trial in any shape or form. "The mechanical application of the law in our case constitutes a very grave precedent for commando activities and will bear grave consequences for the Sudan," he said.

The eight defendants, who appeared to be in better shape than last Thursday, exchanged cheers and pro-Palestinian slogans with Palestinian spectators.

UN Recognizes Namibian Group

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP).—The General Assembly yesterday recognized the South-West Africa People's Organization as "the authentic representative of the Namibian people" and demanded South Africa's "immediate withdrawal" from South-West Africa, called Namibia here.

The assembly adopted the resolution recommended by its Trusteeship Committee, by a vote of 107-2 with 17 abstentions.

Only South Africa and Portugal voted against the resolution. The United States, Britain, France, West Germany, and other West European countries abstained. The action was the assembly's latest against South Africa, whose League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa was declared by the assembly to be terminated in 1966.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Rain
ANKARA	6	43	Fair
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy
BEIRUT	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	-1	30	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Rain
BRUSSELS	7	45	Rain
BUDAPEST	-3	27	Cloudy
CAIRO	23	74	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fair
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	9	43	Rain
EDINBURGH	7	45	Rain
FLORENCE	3	38	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain
GENEVA	2	36	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	10	50	Fair
LONDON	9	48	Rain
MADRID	8	47	Cloudy
MILAN	2	36	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-3	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-2	28	Fair
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
NICE	10	50	Cloudy
OSLO	-1	30	Snow
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
ROME	10	50	Cloudy
SOFIA	-3	27	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Rain
TEHRAN	4	39	Fair
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	12	54	Rain
VENICE	1	34	Cloudy
VIENNA	-2	29	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Snow
WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. [illegible] at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GM[illegible]

Senate Accord Unlikely

House Votes to Bar Fuel Use for Busing School Children

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP). The House voted today to prohibit the allocation of scarce fuel to bus children beyond neighborhood schools.

By a vote of 221 to 192, the House added the anti-busing measure sponsored by Rep. John Dingell, D., Mich., to the emergency energy legislation requested by President Nixon. Rep. Dingell said that his amendment could save more than 78 million gallons of gasoline yearly.

The House voted earlier to exempt the coal industry from restrictions on any windfall profits earned as a result of fuel shortages. Members from oil-producing states said they will submit an amendment to exempt the petroleum industry as well.

The effect of Rep. Dingell's amendment on school districts already bound by court-ordered busing plans was unclear, but members said that the vote represented a congressional expression of anti-busing sentiment. The amendment would not take effect until the next school year.

The amendment said that gasoline cannot be used under any allocation program to transport students outside their immediate neighborhood.

The Senate, which has passed special energy legislation, set aside a similar busing amendment. It appeared doubtful that the House measure would survive the conference.

Remarks Stricken

The debate on busing produced a rare instance of a member's words being officially stricken from the record.

Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y., called the amendment "demogogic and racist." Her words were objected to by Rep. Robert E. Bauman, R., Md., under a rule that makes it out of order to impugn another member's motives. Her words were deleted from the official record.

Rep. John Conyers, D., Mich., was not challenged when he asked: "If this amendment is not racially motivated, what is the motivation? If it is not demagogic, then why does it not apply to private schools as well as public schools?"

The amendment exempting coal from restrictions on windfall profits was sponsored by Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R., Ky., and gained swift backing from other coal-state congressmen. Rep. Carter argued that holding the coal industry to its level of earnings over the past several years would deny it any profits at all.

"The fact of the matter is there ain't no profits," Rep. Daniel J. Food, D. Pa., said.

The House version of the energy bill would grant the President broad powers to order rationing of gasoline and other scarce fuels during the energy crisis. He also would be empowered to draw up energy-conservation plans, but Congress would retain the right to amend and approve any fuel-saving measures before they took effect.

Free Grave, If You Work On It

MONTREAL, Dec. 13 (UPI). If you plan to drink and drive over the holiday season, and are willing to admit it in writing, the Montreal Memorial Park cemetery has an offer for you.

The cemetery, in conjunction with the Montreal-Lakeshore Rotary Club, is offering a free grave and marker, valued at $500, to any motorist killed as a result of his drunken driving.

William Green, sales director at Memorial Park, says: "We mean it sincerely. It's not a gimmick of any kind. In this business, we get our share of people who wrap themselves around lamp posts, and we'd like to smarten some up, if nothing else."

Last year, the cemetery registered over 100 persons from as far away as California and Nebraska for its free grave program. Some of the applications came from children registering their parents, Mr. Green said. None of the enrollees then was killed by drunken driving.

U.S. Pilots Group May Strike Over Cutbacks in Fuel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP). Some airline pilots are talking of walking off their jobs for the peak four-day travel period before Christmas to protest aviation fuel cutbacks and resulting layoffs.

The threat has so far been limited primarily to Air Line Pilots Association chapters at Eastern Air Lines and United Air Lines, but the protest seems to be spreading and some union officials predict that it will come to a head in a day or two.

A meeting of Eastern Air Lines pilots at 140 in Washington Tuesday and a meeting of the governing board for United Air Lines pilots yesterday discussed the possibility of a temporary walkout.

The pilots contend that the airline industry has been unfairly called out to bear a disproportionate share of fuel cutbacks under the government's allocation program. The program requires airlines to reduce fuel consumption by about 25 percent below previously planned levels.

So far about 1,500 pilots have been laid off in the United States but fears have been voiced that this may quadruple. Predictions of total employee layoffs in the airline industry next year range from 25,000 to 500,000 because of cancellation of an estimated 2,600 flights by the early part of next year.

South Vietnam, Chile Are Cited for Torture

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP).—South Vietnam and Chile are the two most troublesome spots in the world for torture of prisoners, Jim McBride, president of Amnesty International, said yesterday.

Mr. McBride, a former Irish foreign minister, who presided over the two-day international conference on torture which ended Tuesday, said that South Vietnam was No. 1 on the list because of the large number of political prisoners being held there.

Associated Press

ALL TIED UP—Tiny, almost frozen over, German port on North Sea near Cuxhaven crowded with shrimp boats, as fishing season ends and fishermen take a holiday.

Records Contradict GOP Aide's Story

Vesco Copter Was Used in Nixon Campaign

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A helicopter chartered by Robert L. Vesco's company carried former White House aide Harry S. Dent to campaign appearances for President Nixon in New Jersey last year, according to records collected for a federal investigation.

Despite an assertion by Harry L. Sears, former chairman of the presidential re-election campaign in New Jersey, that his committee paid for the flight, records show that the International Controls Corp., then headed by Mr. Vesco, paid for the charter.

Corporations are barred by law from contributing money or services to political campaigns.

The use of the helicopter by Mr. Dent and some other prominent figures, including a brother of Mr. Nixon, emerged in a study of the helicopter's records by new officers and representatives of International Controls who are trying to trace the company's tangled finances.

The records are being turned over to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, Paul J. Curran, who has already subpoenaed other flight records in an investigation into whether Mr. Vesco may have made any as-yet unreported contribution to the President's campaign.

Mr. Vesco is currently a fugitive in the Bahamas, where a judge ruled last Friday that he could not be extradited to the United States to face charges, in a federal indictment of July 2, that he stole $50,000 from International Controls.

Mr. Vesco was also indicted May 10, along with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans and Mr. Sears, former Republican majority leader of the New Jersey State Senate, on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice in connection with a secret $200,000 cash contribution by Mr. Vesco to the Nixon campaign.

The flight that Mr. Dent took occurred on Oct. 8, 1972. The charter company, Interstate Helicopter Inc., first picked up Mr. Sears at Mr. Vesco's homeside helicopter pad in Boonton, N.J., then flew Mr. Sears to Newark to pick up Mr. Dent. The two men then flew to the day's first stop, a breakfast at a country club in Morristown, N.J.

From there they went by car to other campaign appearances at a hospital, park and one other location.

At the time, Mr. Sears was a board member of Mr. Vesco's company.

In telephone interviews, both Mr. Dent and Mr. Sears said that there was no contact at all with Mr. Vesco during the trip, nor did the two men discuss campaign financing, they said.

Asked why Mr. Vesco's company would pick up the helicopter bill for a campaign trip, Mr. Sears said, "I'm sure of this—it was billed to 'CREEP' [the Committee to Re-Elect the President]." He said there should be a bill showing that the committee paid the Fairfield Aviation Co. for the flight.

However, records show that the helicopter was chartered by International Controls from Interstate Helicopter, a now defunct company.

Among other passengers listed on the helicopter bills charged to International Controls is Edward C. Nixon, the President's younger brother. The record of a flight carrying him from LaGuardia Airport to International Controls on March 29, 1972, tends to confirm a deposition by Mr. Sears last February that Edward Nixon was intercepted on a trip to New York and flown to the corporation for consultations on how the $200,000 contribution from Mr. Vesco was to be delivered to Mr. Stans.

N.Y. Indicts 2 GOP Chiefs In Vote Fraud

By Mary Breasted

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—State Assembly Speaker Perry B. Duryea and the Assembly majority leader, John E. Kingston, were indicted yesterday by a Manhattan grand jury investigating an alleged Republican vote-siphoning scheme.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson immediately rallied to Mr. Duryea's support.

Reports circulated among Republican politicians and lawyers throughout the state that there were at least three other indictments in the case.

Other targets of the grand jury investigation, said to be focused on a group of Mr. Duryea's staff members, were Assemblyman Alfred A. Delli Bovi of New York City; James Threatte, the speaker's director of communications; Henry A. Mund jr., his executive assistant, and I. Lynn Mueller, special assistant to the speaker.

The investigation has centered on an alleged scheme whereby Republicans would support Liberal party candidates secretly in order to drain off votes that might otherwise go to Democrats in marginal assembly districts throughout the state.

Denial Issued

A spokesman for Mr. Duryea acknowledged the indictment and said that the speaker had "never individually or in concert with others participated in an effort to commit any violation of the election law." Mr. Duryea, 52, is a seven-term assemblyman from Montauk, L.I.

The spokesman, Harold L. Fisher, an election-law expert, said that the indictments involved alleged violations of sections of the election law that had been declared unconstitutional.

It was learned that Mr. Fisher, a Brooklyn Democrat and a member of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, would be one of Mr. Duryea's lawyers.

Mr. Fisher said that the speaker would seek "immediate disposition" of the case and was "confident of full and total exoneration."

Gov. Rockefeller, Lt. Gov. Wilson and Edwin Schwenk, the Suffolk County Republican leader, issued statements in the speaker's defense. Mr. Duryea, who is the state's most powerful legislative leader, has been considered a strong contender for the Republican gubernatorial nomination next year, with Lt. Gov. Wilson as his chief opponent for the designation. Gov. Rockefeller has said he will resign next week. He is a contender for the GOP presidential nomination in 1976.

Panel in Senate Supports Saxbe For Cabinet Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved President Nixon's nominaton of Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, to be attorney general.

The vote was 15 to 1. Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., who contends that Sen. Saxbe is constitutionally ineligible for appointment, cast the only negative vote.

No vote was taken on a proposal to request written assurances from President Nixon with respect to the independence of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

But Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., said that Senate GOP leader Hugh Scott will seek clarification from the President "as to what he believes to be the independence and the jurisdiction of the special prosecutor."

Sen. Hart said he hoped the clarification would be received before the Senate votes on Sen. Saxbe's nomination, but he told newsmen he would not seek to delay Senate action.

Sen. Hart and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., were seeking a direct pledge from Mr. Nixon that he will not interfere with or attempt to limit the range of the Watergate investigation or fire Mr. Jaworski for anything other than "gross improprieties."

Danish Liberal To Seek Cabinet

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Queen Margrethe today asked Liberal party leader Poul Hartling to try to form a government, a government spokesman said.

Mr. Hartling, who was foreign minister in the non-Socialist coalition government from 1968 to 1971, was given the task by the queen after outgoing Social Democratic Premier Anker Joergensen, whose party lost heavily in the Dec. 4 parliamentary elections, said earlier today that he had failed to find a basis for a new government.

Leaders of the 10 parties elected to the Folketing (parliament) met with the queen tonight to agree on who should continue the consultations.

California Lifts Oil-Drilling Ban Off Its Shoreline

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 13 (AP).—California has lifted its moratorium on oil drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel, the site of a 1969 petroleum spill.

Acting over protests from environmentalists, the State Lands Commission said Tuesday that it would allow oil companies to drill again in the channel and elsewhere along California's coastline from existing offshore platforms.

The three-man commission said that each drilling application would be considered separately to insure protection of the environment.

A drilling shutdown for the entire 1,000-mile California coast was ordered on state-owned oil lands after a January, 1969, blowout in the channel six miles from shore spewed thousands of gallons of oil. Beaches were fouled and there was a heavy loss of fish and birds.

"To continue the moratorium is to ignore that there is a serious shortage of cheap energy in the short range," said a staff report recommending resumption of drilling. The oil reserves of the Santa Barbara Channel have been estimated at 200-300 million barrels.

Nixon Into Hospital Saturday for Checkup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—President Nixon plans to enter Bethesda Naval Hospital on Saturday for his annual physical checkup, aides said today.

Mr. Nixon usually undergoes the examination and series of tests in late December, but the date was advanced because his chief physician, Dr. Walter Tkach, is leaving on Tuesday for his wedding 10 days later in California. Dr. Tkach said in an interview last week that Mr. Nixon is in good health, but needs more exercise.

Congressmen to Test Feeling at Home

Next Five or Six Weeks Seen As Being Decisive for Nixon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—President Nixon is fully aware that the next five or six weeks may be crucial in determining whether he will be able to serve out his term or be forced out of office, and he is planning his strategy accordingly.

When Congress goes home for its Christmas vacation, every member will be testing sentiment to find out whether the voters want the President to resign, be impeached or stay in office.

White House officials who have discussed the matter with the President say he recognizes that the Republican districts, not the Democratic ones, could decide the issue and that it will be Republican senators and representatives who will hold the decisive votes.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said yesterday that "every member of Congress is a walking Gallup Poll, and he is a better one because he has more at stake."

The Gallup and Harris polling organizations published reports yesterday showing that Mr. Nixon has made some headway in the last month, increasing his approval rating from 32 to 37 percent in a Harris survey and from 27 to 31 percent in a Gallup study.

Waiting for Public

For months, Democratic and Republican leaders on Capitol Hill have said that Congress will vote the way the people wish on the impeachment issue and that members of Congress have been waiting for opinion to develop.

"The momentum for resignation or impeachment will come from the people," Republican national chairman George Bush said last week, adding that he did not believe there was any such momentum yet.

In Mr. Bush's view, "there is a mounting, growing feeling" in the country of "Get off his back," of "Look, the man has done everything he can on it [Watergate], now let's get off his back and let him run the country."

Although Mr. Nixon is more popular in the South than in other regions, even there he has problems. Several Southern Republican leaders at a meeting in Atlanta over the weekend expressed public support for the President but said privately that they do not necessarily look forward to campaigning beside him next fall.

"He would do well in Mississippi and in some rural areas, but even in the South he will have to be used sparingly," a GOP state chairman said.

One indication of Northern Republican thinking came this week from Rep. Glenn R. Davis, of Wisconsin, a friend of the President since they served together in the House a quarter of a century ago.

"Every day I get to feeling more and more that Nixon will have to get out," Rep. Davis said in an interview with the Milwaukee Sentinel Monday, an interview obviously designed for home consumption.

Rep. Davis is one of the members of Congress who go home almost every weekend and thinks he does not need the Christmas recess to determine sentiment in his district.

He indicated that one effort the White House made to shore up the President's position has hurt rather than helped. Last weekend's disclosures about the President's personal finances, intended to allay rumors of scandal, have raised new questions in the minds of many people.

Referring to the fact that Mr. Nixon has paid no state income taxes, Rep. Davis said, "There isn't a congressman from Wisconsin or any other state who could stay in office if he tried that."

Even though the President scheduled meetings last month with every member of Congress and has met with other congressional groups since then, there still is little rapport between Congress and the White House, as Rep. Davis indicated when he complained in the interview about the imminent departure of White House counselors Melvin R. Laird and Bryce Harlow.

"When they leave, I don't know who we will be able to talk to over there," Rep. Davis said.

As Republican campaign leaders said after a meeting with the President Tuesday, support for Mr. Nixon is stronger in some parts of the country than others. Rep. Robert H. Michel, of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, said he would be happy to have the President campaign in his district next year.

"I think there would be no question that in the Midwest and Southern areas of the country, this would be pretty true," Rep. Michel said. "Maybe there might be other views with respect to other sections of the country."

Crash Survivor Dies

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Leopold Chouinard, the only survivor of the crash of a Delta airliner in Boston July 31, died Tuesday of complications from severe burns, doctors said. He was the 89th victim of the crash.

Ford Expects Close Work Ties to Nixon

Says He, President Have Daily Talks

By Clifton Daniel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Vice-President Ford disclosed yesterday that, unlike his predecessor, he expects to confer with President Nixon at least once a day. He said the arrangement had been suggested by Mr. Nixon himself.

If they cannot meet, the Vice-President told a group of reporters, he and the President will have an extensive conversation by telephone.

When a questioner recalled that others had thought they had regular access to the President but had found out they did not, Mr. Ford said he had seen or talked to Mr. Nixon every day since he was sworn in as Vice-President last Thursday, with the exception of Sunday.

While he doubted that he would have any executive functions, Mr. Ford said he was receiving the same "briefing books"—daily digests of information—as the President, was discussing foreign policy at every other session with Mr. Nixon, expected to attend every general meeting of the National Security Council, and would assume some liaison duties with Congress if Melvin R. Laird and Bryce Harlow resigned as the President's domestic advisers, as intended. Mr. Ford said he was trying, however, to persuade the two advisers to stay on.

Speaking Tours

Mr. Ford said he would also travel around the country speaking "affirmatively" for the Nixon administration, particularly on foreign policy. But, inferentially drawing a sharp distinction between himself and former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, he said: "I'm not going to take any direction. I will campaign in coordination with the White House, but I'm not going to be told where to go."

However, Mr. Ford reiterated that while traveling and speaking, he would not be campaigning for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.

Further details of the Vice-President's role were given by Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott and Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, who succeeded Mr. Ford as House minority leader, after talking with Mr. Nixon. They said Mr. Ford would attend weekly meetings of the Republicans in Congress, talk to individual senators, and function as an ambassador between the White House and the Capitol.

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Japanese Farmer, 48

Cancer Victim Able to Walk With Artificial Bones in Leg

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A 48-year-old farmer whose cancerous leg bones were replaced with man-made bones has returned to his home, where he is able to walk but not yet farm his land.

Dr. Yasuto Itami, an orthopedic surgeon at the Jikei University of Medicine here, performed the operation in July. On Saturday, the patient went home.

"Although the operation of inserting an artificial leg joint has been practiced by many other surgeons in the world," Dr. Itami said, "this is the first time, so far as I know, that a bone measuring one-third the height of a man has ever been replaced."

Bone cancer in the leg recently received worldwide attention when Edward M. Kennedy jr., the son of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., had his leg amputated above the knee in an attempt to arrest the spread of what is believed to be a different form of the disease.

Dr. Itami first saw the farmer, plagued by acute pain in his knee, two years ago. The knee joint, swollen with cancer, was replaced by an artificial joint made of titanium in February, 1973. The malignant growth, of giant-cell sarcoma, reappeared in the right thigh this year.

The farmer, whose name, in accordance with Japanese medical practice, was not disclosed, pleaded with Dr. Itami not to amputate, citing the nature of his work. Moved by his plea, Dr. Itami decided to try the operation.

On July 24, five surgeons led by Dr. Itami removed the leg bones, from the groin to the shin, and replaced them with newly developed bones made of titanium and high-density polyethylene. The operation took three hours.

Both ends of the 24-inch-long thigh that Dr. Itami fabricated were made of titanium. The nonabrasive, high-density polyethylene was used for the middle section because of its light weight.

The length of the bone was made adjustable so that it could be precisely fitted when it was inserted into the leg. The leg muscles were attached to the artificial bone, and the leg bends with the help of a built-in knee joint.

Denver Has High Winds

DENVER, Dec. 13 (AP).—Winds clocked at up to 99 miles an hour hit the Denver area yesterday, tearing off roofs, smashing store windows and overturning at least two vehicles. No serious injuries were reported.

UN May Bar 1st-Class Fare For Some Aides

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13 (AP).—In rare agreement, the United States, Cuba, the Soviet Union and Senegal have joined to clip the wings of about 100 UN officials accustomed to flying first class on official business.

The four countries led a successful drive in the General Assembly Finance Committee to overrule Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's air-travel recommendations.

The committee yesterday voted 65-0 with 20 abstentions to permit only the secretary-general himself and the 15 under secretaries-general to travel first class.

If the Assembly agrees, 20 assistant secretaries-general and 80 Secretariat officials with the rank of director will have to fly economy class. Mr. Waldheim had recommended first class for them, except on short trips.

Iraq Ends Emergency

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Iraq today ended the state of emergency which was declared throughout the country at the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war on Oct. 6, the Iraqi news agency said.

To Improve Relations

U.S., India Agree to Write Off 20-Year Rupee Debt for Grain

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The United States and India today took the first step toward removing a major irritant in their economic and political relations.

Under an agreement initialed here, the United States agreed to relinquish its theoretical claim to 16.64 billion rupees (about $2.22 billion) which have accrued as a result of huge American grain supplies to India over the last 20 years.

In this time India has paid about three billion rupees for the grain in funds which could not be removed from this country. The United States has lent about half the total to the Indian government for development projects. The rest remained blocked, except relatively small sums used for U.S. Embassy expenses.

Officials said that the agreement was mainly a bookkeeping operation. India will pay off its debt on the loaned rupees, and the United States will then make a grant of almost the same amount.

Finance Minister Yeshwanrao Chavan told Parliament that the funds will be used for development projects already included in the fifth five-year plan to be launched next year.

The agreement was initialed by American Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan and the senior civil servant in the Indian Finance Ministry, M. G. Kaul, after several months of negotiations here and in Washington. It is expected to be signed next March after passage by the U.S. Congress.

It ends what Mr. Moynihan called "an abnormal relationship." The United States could in theory have demanded the rupees from India, although their use would have been circumscribed.

The problem had been in the background for several years and had a depressing effect on Indo-U.S. relations.

Mr. Chavan said it had stood in the way of "healthy economic relations." The agreement was mutually advantageous, he said.

Nixon's Ex-Aide Dean Is a Winner in Spain

BARCELONA, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—John W. Dean 3d, dismissed as White House counsel in the Watergate affair, was elected international personality of the year by a Spanish press jury here last night.

The jury, composed of editors of leading Spanish newspapers and magazines, gave no reason for choosing Dean, but it was understood he was elected because of his revelations in the bugging investigation.

Talks With Reds Said to Be Progressing

Laos to End State of Emergency on Jan. 1

By James F. Clarity

VIENTIANE, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The government announced today that on Jan. 1 it will end the official state of emergency and the curfew in the country.

Officials said that the decision was not an indication that any dramatic steps were imminent in the efforts to form a coalition government with the Communist-led Pathet Lao. But the officials added that the relaxation of the restrictions indicated that the negotiations between the government and the Pathet Lao were progressing.

Spokesmen for both sides said that the joint commission that is working on the implementation of the peace agreement of last February was making progress. The joint commission met today, for the fourth time since Nov. 22.

The state of emergency was proclaimed Feb. 12, 1971, while fighting between government and Pathet Lao forces was widespread in the country. The curfew, forbidding civilians to be on the street between 1 and 5 a.m., was instituted several years ago. It was extended last August to 7 a.m., after an unsuccessful coup attempt by rightist military forces. Since then, the curfew has been indifferently enforced here.

A government source also said today that Prince Souvanna Phouma, the neutralist premier, had sent another letter to his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, the titular leader of the Pathet Lao. In recent weeks, the two princes have been urging each other to accelerate the negotiations on the proposed coalition government. The text of the latest letter was not disclosed.

Diplomats say that Prince Souvanna is still confident that the negotiations will be successful and will lead, as stipulated in the peace agreement and a protocol signed in September, to a coalition government and the military neutralization of the country's major cities, Vientiane, the government capital, and Luang Prabang, the royal capital.

Khmer Rouge Resistance

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 13 (AP).—Military sources announced today that government forces moving from the north and south to dislodge insurgents holding a stretch of Highway 5 near Phnom Penh were making little progress against stiff Khmer Rouge resistance.

The forces driving south along the highway from the rice fields in northwest Cambodia ran into mortar and small-arms fire from the east bank of the Tonle Sap River, 15 miles north of the capital, and 23 soldiers were reported wounded.

An estimated 150 Khmer Rouge seized control of a four-mile stretch of the highway on Tuesday. The insurgents have b[illegible] blocking the road 86 miles w[illegible] of Phnom Penh since Nov. [illegible]

In Saigon, the South V[illegible]namese military command s[illegible] that 21 North Vietnamese w[illegible] killed in fighting yesterday i[illegible] Kien Duc and Dak Song, in lower Central Highlands near Cambodian border. Governm[illegible] casualties were four killed [illegible] 15 wounded, a communiqué s[illegible]

The Viet Cong charged t[illegible] the South Vietnamese Air F[illegible] yesterday bombed Loc Ninh, [illegible] Viet Cong headquarters 70 m[illegible] north of Saigon. It said t[illegible] many civilians were wounded [illegible] many homes destroyed.

The International Control C[illegible]mission today resumed its pe[illegible] monitoring function after ne[illegible] five months of inactivity.

Commission sources said [illegible] the group had been ordered [illegible] start work on 903 cease-fire [illegible]lation complaints from both [illegible] South Vietnamese and the [illegible] Cong.

8 Executed in Sanaa

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (UPI).—E[illegible] men were executed in the Ni[illegible] Yemeni capital of Sanaa to[illegible] the Iraqi news agency said. T[illegible] were convicted of taking par[illegible] the assassination last June [illegible] Sheikh Mohammed Ali Oth[illegible], a member of the three-man [illegible]publican Council, the hig[illegible] executive authority in N[illegible] Yemen.

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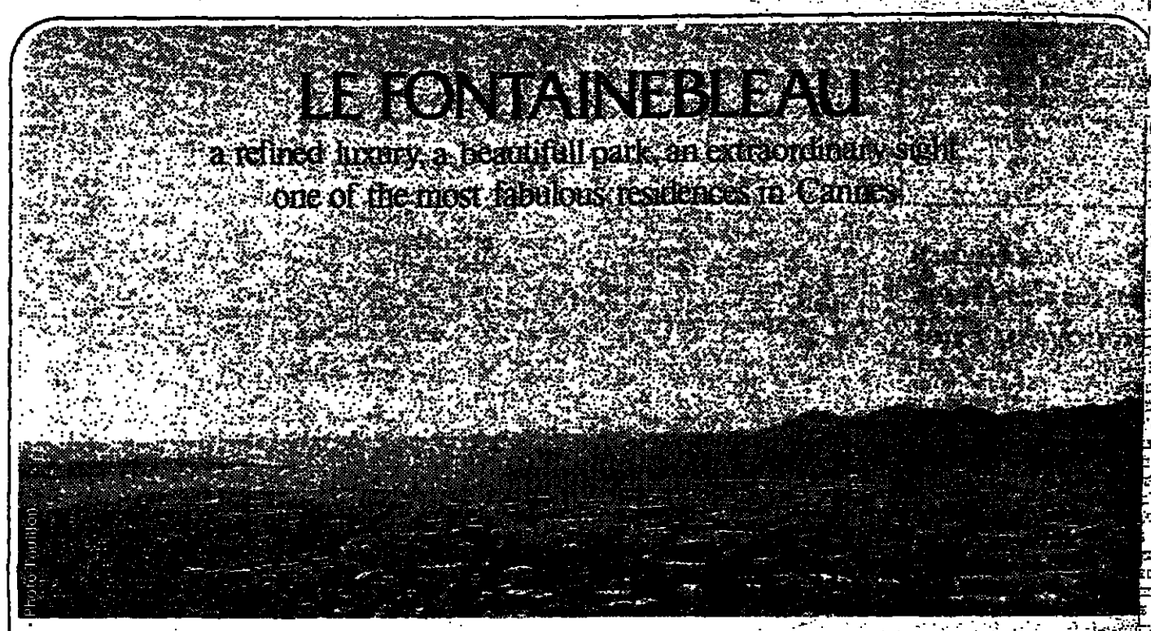

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Obituaries

Giuseppe Cardinal Beltrami, Ex-Envoy in Holland, Beirut

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 13 (AP).—Giuseppe Cardinal Beltrami, 84, former papal nuncio in Lebanon and the Netherlands, died of a stroke at his home today.

Cardinal Beltrami, an Italian, was a member of the Vatican diplomacy staff since his early years as a priest before World War II. He was named a cardinal by Pope Paul VI in 1967, the year he retired from active service. In the Vatican tradition, many nuncios are made cardinals upon retirement.

Cardinal Beltrami was the 12th cardinal to die this year, reducing the membership of the Sacred College to 136, of whom 113 are below the age of 80 and thus entitled to vote for the next Pope.

He was the papal envoy to the Netherlands for eight years.

Mrs. Gisela Schneier

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Mrs. Gisela Bergman Schneier, 71, a leading force in the resurgence of the Jewish community of Vienna after World War II, died yesterday.

The widow of Chaim Schneier, a Vienna department store operator, she fled with her family from the Nazis, but returned after World War II. She played a leading role in aiding thousands of displaced persons in making their way to the United States.

Goldschmidt-Rothschild

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—German-born Baroness Anne-Marie de Goldschmidt-Rothschild, 79, a noted collector of modern art, has died at her Pradet estate in southeast France, friends said today.

Her promised gift to the French nation of Vincent Van Gogh's "L'Arlésienne" will go on show at the Paris Jeu de Paume Museum, they said.

Born at Friedlander-Fould near Berlin, the baroness came to France between the two world wars. She bought a modern painting—which later was found to be the second version of Van Gogh's "L'Arlésienne," painted in 1888, two years before his death.

When Germany invaded France in 1940, the baroness fled to the United States, where she became known for her generosity to artists. On Aug. 20, 1944, hearing the news of the liberation of Paris, she telegraphed her intention of donating to the nation the painting she loved best—"L'Arlésienne."

Gen. Francis Mulcahy

CORONADO, Calif., Dec. 13 (AP).—Retired Marine Lt. Gen. Francis P. Mulcahy, 79, who commanded U.S. air forces at Okinawa in World War II, died Tuesday.

Gen. Mulcahy won the Navy Distinguished Service Medal as a fighter pilot in France during World War I, and was decorated for service at Guadalcanal and Okinawa in World War II.

He became commander of Marine air forces on the West Coast before retiring in 1946.

Ranald MacDougal

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (AP).—Ranald MacDonald, 58, screen writer and husband of actress Nanette Fabray, died yesterday.

He was a former president of the Screen Writers' Guild and was nominated for an Academy Award for his script for the film "Mildred Pierce" in 1945.

Vladimir Ankudinov

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Vladimir M. Ankudinov, 65, former head of Intourist, the Soviet government travel agency, died Dec. 3 in Moscow.

Mr. Ankudinov was chairman of Intourist from 1947 to 1969. Under his direction, major Soviet cities were gradually made accessible to travelers as security rules imposed by the government were relaxed and tourist facilities, including hotels and restaurants, were constructed.

Lewis L. Brendin

PARIS, Dec. 13 (IHT).—Lewis L. Brendin, 79, retired American industrialist, died Tuesday at his French residence at Maurepas.

Born in Pilwa, Ohio, he served in the U.S. Air Force in both wars, rising to colonel. He had served as racetrack commissioner of Michigan. Since his retirement 20 years ago, he made his home in France. He is survived by his wife, the former Denise Vernac, a screen actress.

Services will be held at the crematorium chapel at Père Lachaise Cemetery at 10 a.m. Dec. 18. It is requested that in lieu of flowers donations be made to the American Hospital in Paris.

Family of Getty Said to Have Met Ransom Demand

ROME, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The J. Paul Getty family has paid kidnappers all of a record two-billion-lire ($3.4 million) ransom and are waiting "from one moment to the next" for the release of the American billionaire's grandson, police sources said today.

[Mrs. Gail Harris, mother of 17-year-old Paul Getty 3d, tonight categorically denied reports that ransom had been paid, Reuters reported. A police official also told Reuters: "I am not aware of any payment."]

"They [the family] have done their part," a source close to the investigation said. "They have paid all the money and followed all the instructions. They are just waiting."

Young Getty has been missing since July.

The ransom is the highest ever paid for an individual, surpassing by more than $1 million the sum paid almost two years ago for West German supermarket owner Thomas Albrecht.

U.S. Will Review POW Code, First Time in 20 Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Defense Department is about to set in motion the first major review of the U.S. Military Code of Conduct in nearly 20 years.

The study, which officials said may take six to eight months, will consider how the code should be updated in the light of the experience of 566 U.S. servicemen held prisoner during the Indochina war.

U.S. military men and officials have been debating the code's value since the last prisoner was freed by the North Vietnamese about nine months ago.

Some have contended that the code should be abolished unless it is made much more than a high-sounding creed. Others argue that the code served its purpose by giving POWs "something to hang onto" during years of imprisonment. They note that only 10 former POWs were accused formally of misconduct and that none was tried.

Official Deaths at 90 In Bangladesh Cyclone

DACCA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The official death toll from a cyclone that hit southern Bangladesh Sunday stood at 90 today, but independent news reports said several thousand persons may have died in the storm.

The newspaper Dainik Bangla said at least 300 fishermen died in a town on the Bay of Bengal. Another newspaper, the Bangabarta, said the unofficial death toll was now 3,000 and if missing fishermen remain untraced, the toll will rise higher.

United Press International.

PARENTS OF ISRAELI POWs captured on Syrian front gathered at the Syrian Embassy in London after they had vainly tried to deliver a petition seeking a list of Israeli POWs. Their faces are covered as a precaution against possible recriminations.

Egypt Says It Downs Plane; Its Press Assails U.S. Policy

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Egyptian troops today shot down and seized an Israeli spy plane that infiltrated Egyptian air space in the Suez Canal's southern sector, a military spokesman said.

The plane was downed by "our air defense methods," the spokesman said. He did not say whether the plane was manned.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said today that one of its unmanned planes flew off course over the Suez front and crashed into Egyptian-held territory.

The statement was the first official Israeli admission that its air force possessed pilotless surveillance aircraft.

At the same time, Egypt today protested to the United States that an American reconnaissance aircraft overflew Egyptian territory Monday, the Middle East News Agency reported.

It said that this was the sixth time that American reconnaissance planes have overflown Egyptian territory since the Arab-Israeli war in October.

Meanwhile, Egypt's state-controlled press criticized America's Middle East policy and warned of the dangers of a new war, hours before the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said that Mr. Kissinger's first personal venture into Middle East diplomacy last month, which resulted in a cease-fire consolidation agreement between Egypt and Israel, has "not been fulfilled in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Israel was the one who benefited from the way the six-point agreement was applied."

The continuing deadlock over troop disengagement had resulted "in clashes all along the front line, which could well lead to another war," Al Ahram said.

Mr. Kissinger's current tour could be to try to lift the Arab oil squeeze, it added, but warned: "It is difficult to imagine that the Arabs would deprive themselves of their means of pressure while Israel alone wields its pressure by occupying Arab territories."

The newspaper Al Akhbar wrote that the United States "is still following the same short-sighted line which has already done so much harm to the international atmosphere in general and to the interests of so many countries, including the United States itself."

Political observers said the tone of the newspaper articles reflected the government's skepticism that Mr. Kissinger will achieve anything constructive.

A United Nations spokesman told newsmen there were 49 truce violations Tuesday, less than the previous day's record total of 57. However, he characterized many of the violations as "not serious" and said that as far as the UN was concerned the truce was holding.

In Tel Aviv today, Israel reported the death of another of its soldiers in a skirmish with Egyptian troops.

The soldier was killed during an exchange of machine-gun fire southwest of Ismailia, that the military command reported yesterday.

The death brought to eight the number of Israelis killed in battle action since the cease-fire went into effect Oct. 24. Skirmishes have wounded 35 soldiers since the cease-fire, including two today, military records indicated.

Similar Positions

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (AP).—Israel's ambassador to the United States, Simha Dinitz, said today that the American and Israeli positions on next week's Geneva peace conference were similar, but he reiterated Israel's determination to boycott Syria's delegation to the talks until Damascus provides a list of Israeli prisoners of war.

"The United States and Israel have a similar point of view about the meaning of peace and the way to reach it," Mr. Dinitz said. "And I mean through free negotiations and not as a result of a forced solution."

Along the Jordanian border, Israeli troops today closed the Allenby Bridge across the Jordan River to prevent the return of eight Arabs expelled from their homes on the occupied West Bank.

Three Arabs had succeeded in crossing the bridge before border guards and military police padlocked the gate in the steel fence on the Israeli side. The Israelis quickly threw up barbed wire in front of the eight other Arabs. After four hours they agreed to return to Jordan.

The eight Arabs expelled include a former mayor, three schoolteachers, a dentist, a sheikh and two workers. They were deported Monday after an outbreak of terrorist activity on the West Bank.

Warning on Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A government witness said today that Senate failure to give quick approval of $2.2 billion in emergency aid to Israel could sabotage the Middle East peace talks and delay vital arms shipments.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush told senators: "If you turn this down, the Arab countries might see it as a possibility that we might not support Israel in a new war. It might have an impact on whether they come to the peace conference, but more surely it will have an impact on progress at the peace conference."

'Heil Hitler' Brings Fine

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A West Berlin court yesterday fined a 29-year-old West Berliner 250 marks for wearing the uniform of Nazi SS troops on a bus and shouting "Heil Hitler."

Palestinians Seen Seeking U.S. Contacts

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (WP).—Palestinian guerrilla leaders are exploring the possibility of secret high-level official contact with the U.S. government in the near future, sources report.

At least one central figure in the Palestine Liberation Organization, the guerrillas' main political body, has expressed willingness to "explain" the Palestinian viewpoint to American officials privately before the Palestinians take part in the Geneva peace conference, the sources say.

The guerrillas have long been virulent critics of the American government for supporting Israel and Jordan's King Hussein. The United States has shunned official contacts with the guerrillas or any purely Palestinian political body since the 1948 Arab-Israeli war in Palestine.

The identity of the Palestinians who have put out feelers for American contact, and the form this probe is taking, are closely-guarded secrets in Arab circles here.

But it is known that they command the respect of conservative and radical Palestinians alike and that they have hinted that guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat would eventually become involved in the contacts.

Responsible sources here deny that there are any plans for Mr. Arafat to meet U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger during his visits this weekend to Beirut and Damascus.

The Palestinians are evidently eager to gain increased international understanding of their views before the peace conference. They are expected to join the conference if there is progress beyond the issues of the territories of Egypt, Syria and Jordan occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

Salah Khalef, one of Mr. Arafat's top lieutenants and a member of the more radical Palestinian faction, has met in recent weeks with French and British diplomats in Cairo to discuss the peace conference, according to Western sources in Cairo.

The Soviet Union is reported to have emphasized to Mr. Arafat during his November trip to Moscow that the guerrillas must establish direct contact with Washington if they hope to achieve anything at Geneva.

It is believed that one of the major points the Palestinians want to make in any discussions with U.S. officials is that the guerrilla leadership has had no connection with acts of international terrorism carried out in the name of the Palestinian cause over the past 18 months. Two American diplomats were assassinated by Palestinian gunmen in Khartoum, the Sudan, last March.

Czech Blast Kills 28

PRAGUE, Dec. 13 (AP).—At least 28 persons were killed early today when an explosion shattered a workers' dormitory in the town of Tachov, 20 kilometers from West Germany, the Czech Interior Ministry reported. The building collapsed after the explosion. Fifty-two persons were rescued from the rubble.

Japan Urges Oct. 22 Line Upon Israel

Takes Cautious View Of Kissinger Plan

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (WP).—Japan took another step today to implement its newly-proclaimed pro-Arab policy, expressing concern about mounting tension in the Middle East and "strongly appealing" to Israel to withdraw quickly to military positions held before the Oct. 22 cease-fire.

The expression of concern and the appeal for withdrawal by Israel came in an unsolicited statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman Mizuo Kuroda.

The First Step

The statement called on Israel to withdraw to pre-Oct. 22 positions "immediately, or at least in the early stage of the Geneva talks." Such a withdrawal would be the first step toward implementation of Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, the statement added.

A high-level delegation headed by Deputy Premier Takeo Miki is touring Arab states to explain Japan's new diplomatic position, discuss new foreign-aid deals and make a bid for favored treatment in shipments of crude oil. Mr. Kuroda said, however, that today's statement had not been specifically recommended by the traveling mission.

Asked if the statement was being issued under pressure, the spokesman replied: "No comment."

According to Mr. Kuroda, the deputy premier is telling Arab leaders how Japanese life is being affected by the oil shortage and how other Asian countries which are dependent on Japanese products may be seriously hurt by the Japanese economic cutback.

U.S., Russia Reportedly Agree On UN Role in Mideast Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP).—Well-placed diplomats said last night that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed that the Geneva Middle East peace conference starting next Tuesday should be held under UN auspices and that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim should open it.

The diplomats expected that the two powers would give Mr. Waldheim a letter today stating their intention to take part in the conference, inviting him to take part and asking him to:

- Issue invitations to the four other participants, Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria.
- Provide a meeting place in the UN's Palais des Nations in Geneva, with UN interpreters and other help.
- Preside over Tuesday's opening meeting, at least, with the big powers later alternating in the chair.

The informants predicted that U.S. Ambassador W. Tapley Bennett jr. and Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik would deliver the letter to Mr. Waldheim, who would relay it to the Security Council for its endorsement.

The eight nonaligned members of the 15-nation council, working on the proposed text of a declaration on the subject, modified it in private consultations yesterday to win the support of other members.

The modified text asks Mr. Waldheim to provide necessary facilities for the conference, inform the council of developments there and "preside over its proceedings, if the parties so desire."

A diplomat from one of the nonaligned countries said the Soviet Union formally asked that the wording be changed to read "preside over its opening." He said the United States agreed with the Soviet Union on that point, though it was not pressing the point.

Council members were seeking their governments' instructions overnight on whether to accept the revised text.

The Geneva conference aims to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and Arab acceptance of Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries.

Watching Kissinger

Some diplomats here have watched anxiously while U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has made the conference arrangements almost single-handedly with the aid of Soviet Ambassador Anatoly N. Dobrynin.

They have feared that the Middle East, a UN issue since 1947, might slip out of the UN framework and that Mr. Waldheim might be relegated to an insignificant role, as he was at the Vietnam peace conference in Paris last February.

The nonaligned nations' paper asks Mr. Waldheim to keep the council informed of conference developments "in order to enable the council to review the problems on a continuing basis."

"And," it goes on, "to decide if any change in the nature and scope of UN participation at the peace conference is called for."

A diplomat involved in the consultations said the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain all wanted those last words taken out.

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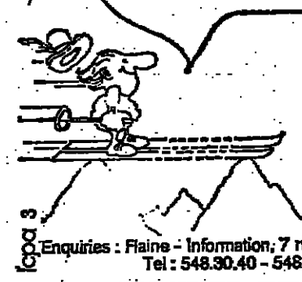

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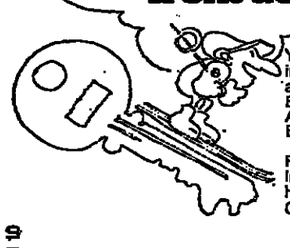

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

'Creativity Together'

In his wide-ranging speech before the Pilgrims, a British-American friendship society, *Henry Kissinger presented to America's* allies a more substantial bone to chew on than the largely theoretical concept of a "new Atlantic Charter." This came in his suggestion of establishing a group for consultation and planning to meet, on a global scale and for the long pull, the world's energy crisis.

Atlantic unity was not created from an idea, although the idea was there. It came, first, from a war; then from the very practical effects of that war—the economic prostration of Western Europe and the threat from across the Elbe. And as the force of those effects diminished, unity slackened. Now there is another practical problem, one *affecting all industrialized nations:* the energy crisis. It offers a challenge to the Atlantic community to seek "creativity together" (in Mr. Kissinger's words) or to be doomed to "irrelevance apart."

If the crisis which is slowing down the world's traffic, dimming its lights and reducing the production of its factories were solely the product of the Middle Eastern war, the temptations toward division would be very great. As it is, Europe is not only at odds with America about some aspects of that war, but is divided within itself about the best response. Were Arab-Israeli relations the only issue, France, for example, might well seem justified in seeking a "special relationship" with the Arab countries, even if it were achieved at the expense of such partners in NATO and the Common Market as the Netherlands. For then the energy crisis might be solved on the spot in the Middle East, with little lasting effects upon the world economy.

But as Mr. Kissinger accurately pointed out, the ultimate energy shortfall comes not from the Arab-Israeli war, but is "the inevitable consequence of the explosive growth of worldwide demand outrunning the incentives for supply." It is a problem for producers and consumers alike, and the secretary of state very wisely urges not a union of the consuming countries in confrontation with the producing states, but an attempt to find common ground by all. *In this context,* the Mideast quarrel is only one aspect—albeit an urgent one—of the whole. Even that cooperation within the Atlantic community to which Mr. Kissinger expressly directed his words is primarily a motive force, a nucleus of fruitful thought and action, in the much broader framework of a collective enterprise "to provide producers an incentive to increase their supply, to encourage consumers to use existing supplies more rationally and to develop alternative energy sources."

This is a great, international, constructive goal. It faces many difficulties including the presently acute one of arriving at some reasonable and permanent settlement in the Middle East. But it is one in which the Atlantic community could take pride in assuming constructive leadership—and one which, if not attained could leave a devastating impact upon the world.

Energy at a Price

A barrel of oil sold for $17.40 in Iran the other day, more than three times the going rate. In the world petroleum trade, oil at $5 a barrel for years had something of the symbolic value of the four-minute mile. With that barrier definitively broken, oilmen themselves confess to a sense of shock at the changing economics of their industry.

There is nothing particularly unexpected about the rapid increase in crude oil prices. Whatever individual profiteering may be under way, in a general sense the basic laws of supply and demand are at work.

The shah of Iran has been warning for many months that in return for guaranteeing secure supplies and refusing to participate in political boycotts he expects the consuming nations to pay everything that the market will bear. Of course the premium prices now being paid for small quantities of spot crude do not automatically raise all other oil prices to the same levels across the world market. But the inflation in oil, as in other basic commodities, is forcing a recalculation of some conventional wisdom about energy.

For years much of the world's dependence on petroleum has been a function of cost. The alternative energy sources have been largely viewed as too expensive to compete. For example, energy from coal has appeared noncompetitive when to the basic cost of extraction and transportation must be added the expense of pollution-free burning techniques and genuine restoration of the land after surface mining. The economic arguments were even more persuasive in respect to less familiar technologies like oil shale, geothermal and solar energy, in which the unit cost of energy at end-use could hardly even be calculated.

With every dime's or dollar's increase in the cost of oil, these alternatives have become more attractive, even in their economics—to say nothing of the global politics involved. When oilmen are prepared to plan seriously on oil costing $15 a barrel over an extended period of time, as is the case today, the economic advantage that has made petroleum the industrial world's primary fuel begins to fade away. The incentive increases every day to bring the alternatives to the point of commercial feasibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Effectiveness

While President Nixon has had to postpone his visit to Europe for reasons that are not all very clear, his secretary of state has been present here for a few days and terribly effective . . . Kissinger won't be totally absent from the European summit in Copenhagen, either, since the strengthening of a European identity can only be achieved in relation to the United States. It can be feared that the U.S. offer to deliver oil to the Netherlands is only a skillful maneuver to weaken the solidarity of the Nine. Mr. Kissinger more than ever appears as the central personality of world diplomacy. Faced with such a partner, how can Europeans have a chance to be heard if they do not rise as quickly as possible to a higher level of cohesion and unity.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

NATO Talks and Greece

The NATO council meeting in Brussels must tackle the urgent question of Greece... First, the council should publicly disown the new phase of dictatorship under Gen. Ioannides... At the same time, it should require the Greek government to guarantee a timetable for the application of a democratic constitution and for Greece's adherence to NATO's own new "declaration of principles." ...If this is refused, NATO must be ready to suspend supplies of tanks and other NATO weapons.

—From the Sunday Observer (London).

The Case of Nixon

One question today is on everyone's lips across the United States: Now that the problem of presidential succession has been settled, will the elected representatives of the nation have the courage to assume their responsibilities? Will congressmen dare take the initiative to start the impeachment procedure against Nixon? Is impeachment conceivable? No sober political observer in Washington today would venture to answer that question . . . Impeachment will again be much spoken of in the coming weeks. This will not necessarily mean that Nixon's days in the White House will be numbered. His case is a very bad one. No one thinks of questioning this. But the President still has many trumps in his game. He apparently is at the mercy only of another sudden development in the scandal. But it would be very imprudent to rule out such a possibility.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Close Ranks in Europe

The simultaneity—not to say the conjunction—between Arab blackmail pushing Europe into economic chaos and the strengthening of Soviet military power can only incite the West to overcome its momentary differences and to close ranks; in short, as Henry Kissinger said again, to put the alliance ahead of rivalry between Europe and the United States.

—From l'Aurore (Paris).

Zaire on Road to Prosperity

Nobody would deny that if Zaire is well on the road to prosperity as well as achieving influence in and beyond Africa... the credit must go predominantly to the qualities of patience, flexibility, fortitude and above all faith in the durability and destiny of his country and people which Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko showed as commander-in-chief and subsequently president in the past 13 years.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

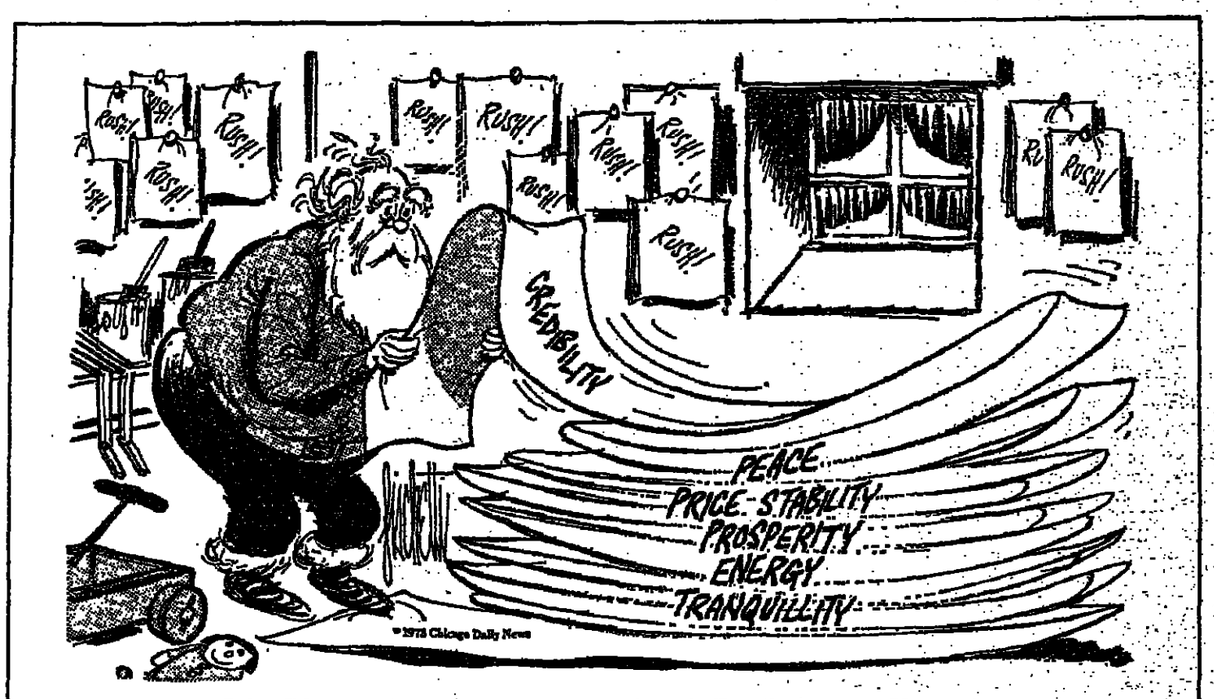
December 14, 1898

WASHINGTON—The question of the government of the Philippine Islands is much more complex than that of their retention. That the Philippines will be kept is certain, but what is not certain is the relationship they will bear to the federal government. Annexation, a protectorate, a colony, it is hard to say. Certainly not a state, but what is also certain is that the United States will not transfer the islands to any other country.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1923

PARIS—There are few film novelties to note this week. On the other hand it is to be noted that Sessue Hayakawa's latest movie drama, "La Bastille," has been held over for another week and it would seem that "Koenigsmark" has a long run still ahead at the Marivaux. It is also noteworthy that "Robin des Bois" (Robin Hood) will be given a second showing, which seems to indicate that the public likes big spectacles.



'Well, That's About It, Santa... Hopefully, President Nixon.'

Noblesse Oblige and Nixon's Tax Returns

By Anthony Lewis

"It wasn't because of the deductions for, shall we say, a cattle ranch or interest or all of these gimmicks . . ."

—President Nixon, Nov. 17, explaining why he had paid "nominal" income taxes.

BOSTON.—Part of the fascination of President Nixon's financial disclosures lies in the previous statements made inoperative. We know now, for example, that interest deductions were in fact a most significant reason for his modest tax payments. Over the first four years of his presidency he deducted *$357,376.15 in interest.* His accountants went so far as to list a department store finance charge of $1.24.

Then there is the odd little case of Herbert Kalmbach. Last summer, when Kalmbach admitted arranging the disbursement of cash in bundles to the Watergate defendants, a White House spokesman said he was no longer the President's personal lawyer. Now it turns out that he handles Nixon's salary checks and California bank account.

The more interesting aspect of the Nixon financial statement is what it tells about the American tax system—and about this President's attitude toward it.

Rich Get Richer

We have not recently had so neatly packaged a demonstration of how the internal revenue code helps the rich get richer. The interest deduction, for instance, is seemingly impervious to tax reform efforts because so many Americans deduct their mortgage interest. But the provision is infinitely less helpful to the average citizen than to the rich, who can borrow vast sums and have the public pay a large part of the cost.

Nixon is not the only near-*millionaire who paid less than* $1,000 in federal income taxes in 1970 and 1971. Some richer men paid less. Recent tax reforms *have introduced the concept of* a "minimum tax," due despite deductions, but the Nixon case shows what derisory levels of tax obligation it imposes.

Nor is Nixon the only person to charge off part of the cost of running a house as a business expense. The principle is a familiar one. It may be just a little unusual that the President deducted the entire cost of maintaining his Key Biscayne home because he has an office there, as well as 25 percent of the upkeep of his San Clemente house.

One view, therefore, is that the disclosure of what Nixon has done to avoid taxes should evoke only criticism of the system. He has done no more than hold a mirror to our general corruption it is said; rather than criticize him we should become serious about reforming the grotesque inequities in our tax law.

A Central Doubt

But that view misses a central doubt about the conduct of Nixon's tax affairs. The suspicion remains that he has had especially favorable treatment—advantages beyond the loopholes open to all—precisely because he is President.

Why did the Internal Revenue Service approve a $576,000 deduction for the asserted gift of papers to the National Archives without checking the archives to see whether a gift had been made before the deadline fixed by law?

How could Nixon avoid tax on the sale of his New York cooperative apartment by putting the money into a new "principal residence" in San Clemente, and then escape California income tax by claiming he was not a resident there?

By what arithmetic could he avoid paying a capital gains tax on the sale of part of his San Clemente land, when the price per acre was higher than its listed original cost without even counting the value of the house he retained?

Why did the IRS not even audit his 1970 return, which showed total income of $262,942.56 and a tax of only $792.81?

His Own Court

Those are just a few of the questions that raise doubts. Most serious of all, from a legal point of view, is the device of having a congressional committee judge disputed points in his returns. As in the tapes case, the President in effect wants to pick his own court. Then we heard about "Judge Stennis"; now presumably it will be "Judge Mills."

After all that has happened it is scandalous that senior members of Congress should agree to such a special proceeding. And it is disheartening that the Internal Revenue Commissioner, Donald C. Alexander, a man once highly regarded in the profession, should let a precedent so damaging to the idea of equal treatment in tax matters be set. There may be a good argument for a system of independent audit for the returns of those with tax authority—the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the commissioner—but it must be a general system, not special congressional treatment for one man.

Finally, it has to be said that there is more involved than law. For a man to grow rich while President of the United States by cutting the tax laws so fine is hardly a noble example to his fellow citizens. We want our Presidents to make us seem better than we are. That may sound unfair, but no one is compelled to be President.

Sick Men of Europe

By Joseph Kraft

LONDON—At the NATO meeting in Brussels and in his speech to the Pilgrims here, in London, Henry Kissinger has made a good start on what is essentially a new European policy for the Nixon administration. The problem now is to follow through with steadiness.

The job is tricky because it involves nursing along three sick governments—the governments in Paris, Bonn and London. It requires deliberately hanging back from the quick success to which Mr. Kissinger has recently become so addicted.

Before Mr. Kissinger's present trip, he and President Nixon had, in effect, no European policy. They concentrated on détente with the Soviet Union, on China and Vietnam, with a little sliver of attention for Japan. Western Europe was inevitably made to pay a price. But whenever the Europeans squawked, the President and Mr. Kissinger fobbed them off by singing the praises of Gen. de Gaulle.

Cut the Cackle

Now, however, the problems of energy and the Near East have combined with long-standing issues of defense and economic policy to force the Nixon administration to make a serious address to Western Europe. Since actual problems, not mere rhetoric, are involved, Mr. Kissinger has been obliged to cut the cackle about Gaullism. He has had to commit the Nixon administration to the traditional American policy for Europe—the policy of promoting a West European community to serve as an opposite number to the United States in a genuine Atlantic partnership.

The smaller European countries and the leaders of the European Common Market, or community, who met with Mr. Kissinger in Brussels have all responded favorably to his gambit. But the French, still Gaullist for political reasons, picked a fight with Mr. Kissinger on the issues of consultation in Mideast policy and détente with Russia. The West Germans, in a lukewarm way, and the British, more strongly, tended to go along with the French.

What is now required is to bring the French, the West Germans and the British around to the practical task of cooperation. It is far easier than in the past because Gen. de Gaulle, that bitter foe of European community, is gone and Gaullism is on the wane. Still, playing out the hand among the French, West Germans and British is tricky.

In France, the Gaullist regime is falling apart. President Georges Pompidou, the general's successor, is only intermittently healthy and the fight for the succession is on. While France will almost surely turn its back on the Gaullist prescription eventually, at present the political infight requires officials to trumpet the Gaullist themes from time to time.

Brandt Criticized

Normally, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt could be counted upon to nudge the French toward cooperation with the United States. But apparently he has expended almost all his moral energy on achieving understanding with Eastern Europe. Even his cabinet colleagues are criticizing his lack of leadership, and he seems especially reluctant now to put pressure on the French.

Prime Minister Edward Heath would also figure as a natural candidate for bridging the Atlantic gap. But Mr. Heath has been in serious domestic trouble, at least in part as a result of bringing Britain into the European Common Market last year. He needs quick dividends from that move and he seems to have interpreted Mr. Kissinger's sudden European interest as an effort to play the spoiler against British interests in Europe.

As a result, Mr. Heath has been having semi-public fits about the United States on a wide range of issues including the Near East, oil, Europe and Mr. Kissinger himself. "Doesn't that man understand," he said in one harsh comment about Kissinger which got back to Washington, "that Europe has made more progress toward unity in the past year than the United States made *between 1776 and 1933?"*

What all this means is that the building of a European community within an Atlantic partnership is going to be slow and difficult work. If Mr. Kissinger tries to force the pace, if he goes for the theater of state visits instead of accomplishment, for high-sounding documents instead of problem-solving, the good beginning he has made on the current trip will have an unhappy ending. The right thing for him to do is to stick hard on the overall principle of cooperation, while vesting authority on details in the good men now being collected around him in the State Department.

Ford: A Man on a Tightrope

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Gerald Ford, whose swearing-in evoked the only genuine political sentimentality in the Capitol since the Watergate scandals, has dismayed supporters by rejecting important advice from long-time political intimates.

Advice No. 1: That Ford forgo his annual skiing vacation over the Christmas holidays and stay in Washington, thus building the "take-charge" image of a Vice-President in a unique situation who is fully equipped to lead the country if Richard Nixon falls.

Advice No. 2: That Ford hire a sophisticated politician of wide experience as his chief aide to run a serious Ford staff largely independent of the White House and capable of tackling major issues.

Pledge to Aide

Having been in office only one week, Jerry Ford has plenty of time to create the impressive staff his supporters envision. The disappointment is real, however, that on the strength of a pledge to his long-time administrative aide, Robert T. Hartmann, he has now made Hartmann his chief of staff.

"Bob Hartmann is a bright guy and a tough guy, but he rubs almost everyone the wrong way without even knowing it," one Ford intimate told us. In sum, Hartmann falls short of the dynamism that Ford allies feel is needed, even though his toughness will be an asset in predictable battles between the Ford and the Nixon staffs.

One bright spot in the new Ford staff is Kenneth BeLieu, a former Lyndon Johnson aide who served in high Pentagon jobs for both President Kennedy and President Nixon. BeLieu will run Ford's legislative affairs office, and he has high prestige with Congress.

Ford's staff is just beginning to grow. Major changes—including the all-important spot of staff chief—cannot be ruled out in the future. Far more important to Ford, as the only Vice President in history chosen by Congress on the recommendation of a President, is his political relationship with Mr. Nixon and the Republican party. It is here that the decision not to postpone his skiing vacation until February may have cost Ford a symbolic advantage.

As one Republican elder told us: "The President is going South or West, Congress is going home, but the political crisis over Nixon's future, the energy thing and the Middle East will stay right here in Washington. Ford should stay here, too, to show that he is different and to begin to fill that terrible leadership vacuum."

But Ford chose Christmas as usual, a hint that he will not allow himself to become a foil for Republicans who want the President to resign. Moreover, no sooner had Ford been sworn in than he began a major defensive sweep for the President, clearing him of Watergate blame and praising his release of personal financial data.

That is precisely what bothers Ford's political friends, and other Republicans well to Ford's left who see the party's only salvation in Ford replacing Mr. Nixon were before the 1974 general election. For these Republicans, Ford's first week was vaguely disquieting.

Yet, Ford himself is well aware of the risks of becoming a White House patsy. For example, Mr. Nixon at first insisted that the Ford swearing-in be a Nixon operation, held in the White House. Ford, backed by the entire congressional leadership of both parties, said no.

Some Candor

What helped finally persuade the President was Ford's private word, spoken with candor, that walk down the House aisle with Ford might enhance the beleaguered President.

Perhaps more significant, despite his reputation for following the letter of any presidential command, Ford at least once in the recent past flatly refused to do the White House bidding in a matter involving high and confidential national politics. The reason: Ford thought it would be personally dishonorable.

In short, despite Ford's seeming lack of guile, he has shown he can sharply circumscribe his obligations to Mr. Nixon.

Whether sharply enough remains to be seen. He is walking a tightrope as handpicked Vice President to an all but fallen President. To fulfill his obligations to his party and to the presidency (as opposed to the President), his closest political friends feel he must not become front man for Mr. Nixon, but instead the No. 2 man in the nation.

Letters

Crisis Questions

I was deeply impressed by Mr. Anthony Lewis's remarks on the energy crisis while those of Prof. Paul Samuelson disappointed me greatly (IHT, Dec. 4). The present crisis has raised on the one hand immediate economic questions for the Western world, and on the other hand deeper questions of values with regard to our attitude towards the consumption of goods and towards the place of a global economic vision.

It is understandable that an economist like Prof. Samuelson speaks of a countervailing power on the part of Europe and America to break the monopoly of oil, as this is in the immediate economic interest of the West. But does this not also imply the maintaining of our profligate society, in which every attempt is made to create ever new desires for the senses of man, to continue in the line of Nixon's most immoral notion of American self-sufficiency? The tendency of developed economies to become more and more introvert and self-contained gives alarming soundings of the future world we are going to create.

The Arab denial of petroleum carries a deeper symbol of protest from the underdeveloped world against the developed nations' lack of real and unselfish interest in the tragic human situations existing in the major part of our world. Our leaders seem to forget that extreme human suffering can produce a moral force capable of pulling down solid structures of oppressive power, whether it be political or economic, and that our own civilization is just an episode in the long story of the rise and fall of glorious civilizations.

GEORGE KONDOTHRA.
Paris.

The Oil Crunch

After reading some recent issues of your newspaper, I have come to believe that your Letters section has become an instrument of the most blatant Arab propaganda. Four letters attacking Israel and nothing to indicate that perhaps that small country has something to be said on its behalf.

And let's be realistic while we're at it. This oil crunch would take place whether Israel existed or not. The Arab countries have more money than they know how to spend, so why should they continue to supply the arrogant Western world with their only asset? It is worth far more in the ground, and when it is gone, then what have they?

Besides, how satisfying it must be to them—the spectacle of our great leaders tumbling over each other in an effort to sell out first in order to get a few crumbs of concession!

How much easier to blame Israel than to come together and work out a just solution to the Middle East war. And how about coming together, pooling resources and discovering other ways to keep mobile? If we can produce H-bombs we can certainly produce a substitute for oil.

RON HARPER.
Rougemont, Switzerland.

Weather Elsewhere

I just discovered that there is something really nice about some of your articles on international weather. It is nice to read about snowstorms in Italy or some freezing cold in Germany, especially if the article is long and a little descriptive. There were two or three articles of this type in recent issues; one came from Rome and the other one was based on a wire dispatch, and in either case, the weather story covered Southern Europe, rather than Switzerland and Germany. Also, I think that the various articles on how the people in each country take the oil crisis made nice reading.

ANITA GABRIEL.
Madrid.

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PARIS

Lido Takes Spectacular Look at '30s

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 13 (IHT).—Invitations to the Lido's gala premiere last night of its latest production "Grand Jeu" stipulated that women should come as femmes fatales.

The response was imaginative: Mireille Darc wore a very low-necked gown; Régine, a coquettish veil; Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, a tiger wrap; Rita Renoir, gold turbans; Ludmilla Tcherina, a white jeweled turban. And Josephine Baker came as a Turkish delight.

The theme of "Grand Jéu" is the 1930s. Producers Pierre Louis-Guérin and René Fraday, director Albert Turk, and costume designer Folco followed the lead assiduously. The music, dance, styles and styles of four decades ago are vividly and happily revived. In 1930 the luxury revue changed its form. The gigantic spectacles, top heavy with scenery and ponderous tableaux, became streamlined. The new Lido offering is in harmony with that production change. It is trim, gay, youthful, on its toes all the time. Nothing holds the boards for too long. Talent and pictorial effects have been neatly balanced. "Grand Jeu" opens with aerial views of Paris on a cinemascopic screen and a helicopter lands on the stage. Jacqueline Douguet drops out and proceeds to disprove the theory that French showgirls are inferior to their American counterparts. Miss Douguet, trained in Las Vegas, not only sings and dances well, but has a gift for comedy too.

There are novelty numbers: Ivy Yokoi astride her Joe Jackson bicycle and the Thuranos who walk the tightrope in sabots. The Indianos from Argentina set forth in a frenzy of tapas dances. Nicolas and La Glace skate with fluid grace. The Bernard Brothers—now three and in gingham, too—are hilarious in their mimicking of the Figaro act from "The Barber of Seville" and of the stuttering "Kat-ie." "Singing in the Rain" is reduced as a jaunty revival in black mackintoshes and cellophane umbrellas. There is a bathing fashion show and a brilliant flash of scenic opulence in "Miroirs" in which dazzling beauty is mirrored. "Grand Jeu," in its elegant style, merry humor, pleasing visions and Bluebell girls, celebrates yesterday although it were New Year's Eve.

* * *

Sacha Guitry, like the 1930s, is back again. His creamy screen comedies are being reshown on television and it seems very likely that he is soon to regain his former position as the most popular playwright of Paris.

The reprise of his gossamer, biographical drama, "Jean de La Fontaine" (at the Théâtre Montparnasse) is utterly charming. Jacques Dupont's exquisite decor and costuming capture, impressionistically as it were, the scene of the Sun King's reign. The setting and the subject are 17th century, but the famous fabulist in this version is Sacha himself. Guitry wrote for his own interpretation and it would be impossible for another actor to transform himself into Guitry.

Claude Rich realized this in taking on the role. He makes no attempt to be Guitry, playing the great author duped by a flirtatious young wife in the Rich manner and with the Rich mannerisms, one of them a constant brushing back of his locks from his forehead. Rich is a comedian of refined sensibility, an aristocrat of the playhouse, and it is quite probable that he succeeds in being closer to the true La Fontaine than Guitry ever was. The light touch and an alert intelligence lend this performance distinction.

Marie Daems scores strongly as the malicious Ninon de Lenclos. You will not find better acting in the Paris theater today than the scene in which she parries with Rich in the play's most amusing scene. Rhonda Bachmann as the young, musical neighbor who elopes with Lully is beguiling. Catherine Rich is the bride who is wittily won back with cynical stipulations. René Clermont's deft staging sustains the bantering, capricious tone of the Guitry text with its bittersweet flavor.

A scene from the Lido's new revue, "Grand Jeu," which opened Wednesday in Paris.

MUSIC IN FRANCE

Full Houses for Novelties in the Provinces

By David Stevens

LYONS (IHT).—The Lyons Opera is in its fifth season of demonstrating how to transform lyric theater in the French provinces, but its policy has rarely been better exemplified or justified than by its latest effort—an unusual but engrossing pairing of Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas."

It is not just a question of artistic policy. Lyons passed for a relatively adventurous theater even before Louis Erlo took over in 1969, which meant the willingness to try new or unusual things and take the consequences. In the mid-1960s, for instance, the opera here mounted a double-bill of Schoenberg's "Erwartung" and Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle" (in French), and the two 20th-century masterworks were well-staged and under the authoritative musical leadership of René Leibowitz. About 50 people came to each performance, and hardly any of them by way of the box office.

This time, the pairing of Schoenberg and Purcell—two composers more talked about than played—was given eight performances, in the original German and English respectively, to almost full houses that gave rapt attention and enthusiastic approval. Erlo, co-director Jean Aster and their colleagues have not accepted that empty houses are a natural consequence of programming novelties, and finding that audience has not been their least accomplishment.

Anna Ringart in Lyons production of "Pierrot Lunaire."

Theatrical Element

Erlo and his principal designer Jacques Rapp are given credit for the *réalisation scénique* of "Pierrot Lunaire," without any indication of the division of labor. It is by no means the first time that they have given their treatment to a work not normally found in the opera house. The theatrical element is decidedly present in these 21 compact "melodramas." The catch is that trying to capture their bizarre and morbid atmosphere visually is almost doomed to pale beside Schoenberg's lapidary musical realization.

Anna Ringart, who brought both security and lyricism to the single *Sprechgesang* part, also had to move around quite a bit on an uneven bit of moonscape that, on further examination, also turned out to be a giant deathmask (of Pierrot, Schoenberg, both?). Behind her, a section of projected moon surface seemed to be filled with constantly changing multi-colored amoeba-like forms—a reasonable extension of Schoenberg's expressionist associations, in other works, of sound and color.

In any case, the staging won for this important and powerful work an audience—about 8,000 in two weeks—that no concert performance could hope for. Under Theodor Guschlbauer, whose direction revealed a streak of Viennese lyricism that softened the music's macabre side, seven players—not the prescribed five—gave a fine account of the eight instrumental parts.

Good Pairing

Despite the gaps of time and place that separate Schoenberg and the 17th-century English composer, Purcell's one opera made a good pairing—the economy of musical means and emotional directness are two things these works have in common. And, after London has done so well by Berlioz's version of the Aeneid, it seems only fair that a French company should do the same for Purcell in return.

Rapp's single set—a curved white wall with curved platform steps to provide access from above—and Gaston Benhaim's stylized staging—simple and restrained movement for the principals, the chorus stationary but responsive at either side—corresponded to *the chaste passion of the music.* Monotony was avoided, however, by a touch of color and fantasy in Rapp's costumes and Catherine Imbert's choreography.

In the largely imported cast, Rosanne Creffield (alternating with Anne Howells) was a dignified and appealing Dido, Jennifer Smith a fresh-voiced Belinda, and Thomas Hemsley the stalwart Aeneas. Guschlbauer drew a musical performance of considerable warmth from his charges—for him it was a theater piece, not a museum piece.

FASHION IN NEW YORK: *The Aftermath of Versailles*

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (IHT).—The recent Versailles spectacular has established that there is more to American fashion than jeans. The question now is how much of this will materialize as business.

The panache of the American show was enough to carry U.S. designers to lofty heights. For David Mahoney, president of Norton Simon, the group which recently bought Halston, the prospect of Halston opening in Paris "was not to be ruled out." But back home, the situation has sobered down and American designers do not seem ready to go through a coals-to-Newcastle fashion operation.

What seems to be holding them back is not so much a question of taste. As Francine Farkas, vice-president of Alexander's, said: "The only thing that doesn't require a passport these days is fashion. Women tend to look the same all over the world."

Mrs. Farkas should know. She was on the road 300 days last year between Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil and Europe (where she works out cheaper manufacturing operations).

Halston, whose success in Paris was enormous, said that the idea of opening up in Paris "is fascinating... the dream of every designer." "But," he adds, "it would be awfully difficult to set up an atelier in Paris. Besides, I have to service this country first."

Halston was referring to custom-made business. But he did not rule out the prospect of selling his ready-to-wear in Europe.

"The world is getting so much smaller," he said, "that I would like to do duplicates of my collections—one for Europe and one for the Orient." Halston does five collections a year and will be showing a new summer line this week.

The major problem in doing business with Europe, he pointed out, would be in merchandising "which is totally different from over here where we are used to dealing with large department stores." "Unless," he added wistfully, "we opened a string of shops under my name."

Given the billion-dollar angel behind him, everything is possible.

Bill Blass

Bill Blass was still glowing from the recent American success in Europe—and still cashing in on it. At Saks' charity show Monday, he paraded his Versailles spectacular and Poiret-inspired clothes with Paris music. But beyond that, the rest of his collection was definitely safely elegant and let's-not-fool-with-those-hemlines.

Blass was even more restrained than Halston on the prospect of doing business with Europe. "I design for a segment of American women I know," he said. "I don't see any possibility of opening in Paris." Blass, who owns his business, made $4 million with his couture last year and $6 million with his ready-to-wear. He also designs bed and bath linens, a men's line and cosmetics, and, as he said, "I don't need more headaches."

For Ben Shaw, the recent Versailles show was so successful that "it resulted in larger orders from American stores." Mr. Shaw is known over here as Seventh Avenue's angel. He sold Halston to Norton Simon and now owns Donald Brooks, Giorgio di Sant'-Angelo and Stephen Burrows.

He said that American fashions have already made a dent in Europe. Stephen Burrows, for one, is manufactured by Mendès and sold in England and Brussels. Halston is sold in Brussels, Hong Kong, Australia and England.

Store presidents seem to agree that while the Versailles show brought prestige to U.S. designers, the real business, if any, will be in a cheaper price range.

For Americans

"I feel that most American designers not only design but also edit their collections for American women," Norman Wechsler, president of Saks Fifth Avenue, said. "And I don't know if the same styling and taste level would appeal to European women. But Americans have a strong chance in junior fashions and particularly the sportswear line because of the price appeal and also because they would cater to a much, much larger audience."

Marvin Traub, president of Bloomingdale's, agreed. "I think the greatest interest would be in the volume sportswear area which we do very well rather than in the designers' higher-priced collections."

Everything considered, it is interesting that American fashion has finally come of age. And even if the top U.S. designers are not about to open in Paris, they now carry enough weight for mass manufacturers to cash in on their prestige—if and when they sort out the merchandising mechanics.

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8⅞	5⅞	Ad Mills .20	6	13	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	
34	9⅞	Addrsso .60	23	195	9⅞	9⅛	9½	
18	7⅛	Admiral	4	95	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ½
12⅞	8⅛	Advinv .20e		65	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
82	57½	AetnaLifC 2	10	181	74¼	71⅞	72	— 2
64	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		5	62½	62	62½	— ¼
14⅞	8½	Agu'rre Co	13	7	8½	8⅛	8½	
31⅛	8¾	Ahmen .20e	4	36	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
9	3	Aileen Inc	6	65	3⅛	3	3⅛	
87⅞	37	AirProd .20	24	33	42⅝	45	45⅝	— 1⅜
18½	12¾	Airco .80	11	1004	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅞
3⅞	1¼	AJ Industris	5	52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
31¼	13¼	Alcoa 1.20	7	76	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
17	10⅝	Ala Gas 1.19	6	11	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ¼
109	93¼	Alap pf8.28		z10	101½	101½	101½	
27⅞	23	Alaska Intrs	22	157	25¾	24	24	— ⅝
22¼	6⅞	AlcanIoC .25	6	43	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	10½	Alberton .50	9	12	13⅞	13	13	— ⅛
40	27⅞	AlcanAlu 1	18	514	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
12½	6½	AlcoStd .36	4	47	7	7	7	
45⅞	19½	AlcoLb .16	41	53	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
9	7½	Alcoa-s .12e	16	74	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
31⅞	17½	AlleMi 3.02n	7	125	20¼	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
16	6¾	AllALc .21	9	45	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	7⅞	AllegCe .31e	10	17	8⅞	8½	8½	— ½
44	20½	AllgLud 1.20	5	8	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
24⅞	15¼	AllgPul pf 3	2	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
19⅞	6¾	AllePw 1.44	7	94	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅜
48	31½	AllgEp .10r	5	31	7½	7	7	— ½
44⅞	19½	AllCh 1.52	12	328	43	42⅝	42⅞	— ½
21	13⅞	AldMint .40	12	18	21	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	19½	AldSt .80	4	55	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
63⅞	29⅞	AldStr 1.53	9	32	22⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
63½	37⅞	AldStr pf 4		z113	61	61	61	
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt	8	63	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	AllsChl .22e	7	70	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	9¾	AltrAud .57	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅞	11½	AlphaPI .60	5	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
82⅞	57⅞	Alcoa 1.94	13	472	74	73	70⅞	— 1⅝
28⅞	21½	Am Sa 1.60	6	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
14⅞	8	AMBAC .53	5	51	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
6½	2⅞	Amcord .2.e	6	30	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
20⅞	18½	Amcrco 1.20	6	21	20⅞	20	20½	
45	34	Amrc pf2.40		5	37½	37	37	— 1
53⅞	27½	A Hess .33b	10	81	33⅞	33	33⅛	— ⅛
91½	46¾	A Hes pf3.50		34	67½	65½	65½	— 1
40	13	AAirFlt .44	10	31	13½	12½	12½	— ⅞
27⅞	8⅛	Am Airlin		1093	8⅞	8	8⅞	
11½	4⅜	A Baker .20		13	5⅛	5	5	
45½	30½	ABrnds 2.36	6	41	32⅞	32	32	— 1
34½	19	AmBdcst .83	7	203	21⅛	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	6¾	AmBdM .28	5	8	7⅞	7	7⅞	
84½	24	Am Can 2.20	7	187	25⅝	24⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
26	21	A Can pf 1.75		20	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
26	9¾	ACnM 2.19e	6	30	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	19¼	A Chain 1.20	5	34	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
32	18¼	A Cyan 1.40	7	455	18⅞	17½	18	— 1
27½	16	Am Istill 1	17	6	17	16¼	17	
61⅞	35⅛	AmDiaTl .48	20	22	39	37¼	37¼	— 1
11⅞	4	AmDue'Vl		31	4½	4	4	
13⅞	11	ADyl pf 8.84		10	11½	11	11	
30⅞	21¼	AEPw 1.90	8	370	24⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	13¼	AmFin 1.10	9	F2	14⅞	13	14	— ⅛
22½	16	AmF pf1.50		250	19⅞	19¼	19¼	
28⅞	24⅞	AGcBd 1.99e	13	24	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	14½	AGnCv 1.53e		x37	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
21½	12⅞	A Gnins .60	5	41	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
31¼	22⅞	A GInpTl.80		30	23½	22⅞	23	
17⅞	10⅛	AmHoSt .60	7	12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	36½	A Home .65	30	495	38⅞	36⅞	37	— 1⅛
52⅞	36⅞	AmHosp .23	35	229	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
12½	6⅞	AmInves .50	9	8	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
37⅞	5⅞	A Medicl .12	4	138	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	3⅛	A Medlcorp	3	119	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	29	A MtCl 1.50	13	169	48⅞	47⅞	48	— ⅛
120	86	A Clx pf5.25		14	119	116½	116½	— 1½
9⅞	6¾	Am Motors	5	689	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
47	29½	AMzNGS 2.40	7	119	34⅞	33	33	— 1⅞
18⅞	9⅞	AmSeat .36p		7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	13⅞	AmShip .68	5	25	13½	12	12	— 2
26½	17¼	ASmIR 1.20	6	23	21⅞	21	21½	— ⅛
16⅞	10½	AmStand .7	5	36	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
63	51½	A Std pf4.75		36	51	50⅞	51	— ½
15⅞	9⅞	AmSterl .28	12	76	10⅞	10	10	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅞	AT&T wt		461	4	2½	3⅞	
55	45½	AmT&T 3.08	9	1110	48	47	47	
62⅞	54¼	AmT&T pf 4		82	55½	55	55⅞	
50⅞	45¼	ATT pfB3.74		216	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
53½	47⅞	ATT pfA3.64		7	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	AWatWk .64	5	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
21½	15½	AW4.1pt 1.43	z12000	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
17¼	11⅞	Ameron .65	4	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
12	3⅛	AmesD .10h	3	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18⅞	10⅞	Ametek .70a	6	38	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅜
57½	17½	AMF In 1.24	5	149	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ½
31¼	10¼	Amfac .64	4	138	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
62⅞	38	AMP .07h	34	228	41⅞	41	41½	— ¼
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .40	5	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	6	162	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
14½	3¼	Amrep Corp	4	23	3⅞	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
30	21¼	Amstar 1.70	5	23	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
43⅞	33½	Amst pf2.65		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
9½	7⅞	Amstr pf.68	9	8	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
46⅞	32	Amsted 2.40	6	17	37	35¼	36½	— ¼
7⅞	4½	Amtel .20	6	27	5	5⅞	5⅞	
29⅞	27⅞	Anacon .23	9	125	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
27⅞	10¼	Anchrlt 1.03	5	77	16	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	12⅞	And Clay .83	5	6	18	18	18⅞	— ½
7⅞	6½	Angelica .10	7	103	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3	AnsutCo .531	6	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
69	36¼	Apache .36b	5	10	37⅞	37	37	— ⅜
29⅞	11	ApcoO .80t		82	17⅞	16¼	16½	— ⅜
7⅞	2	Apeco Cp	16	91	2½	2	2	
27⅞	5⅞	APL Corp	2	77	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20	10⅞	APL pfC.06		5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	4	Applld Mag	7	28	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
107⅞	70½	ARA Sv 1.32	20	123	103⅞	105	105⅞	— 2¼
21⅞	5⅞	ArcaN .14	24	16	7⅞	7	7	
31	16⅞	ArchDan .25	16	95	21	16⅞	20	— 1
18⅞	3	Arctic Entr		77	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ½
9⅞	7⅞	Aristar .92	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	64	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
82	6⅞	ArBest .40	7	33	7½	7	7	— ½
11⅞	2¾	Arlen RlyD	9	78	3⅞	3	3⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅞	Armada Cp	22	8	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	16½	Armco 1.60a	5	103	19⅞	18¼	18⅞	— ½
39½	26	Arm pf 2.40		25	27	26	26⅞	+ ½
65	34	Armr pf4.75		250	66⅞	59½	66½	+ 1
33⅞	21	ArmstCk .84	11	944	23½	22½	23	
83	38¼	Arm Ru 1.60	4	16	17	16⅞	16⅞	
27⅞	19¼	Aro Cp .50	6	32	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
27⅞	9⅞	ArvinInd .52	6	79	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
45⅞	34⅞	ASA Ltd .70		125	60	57⅞	57⅞	+ 1
		ASA Lt fn.70		9	56½	51	55½	
30⅞	17⅞	AshOil 1.53	6	290	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
9½	3½	AsdD.G 1.40	7	57	25¼	24	24	— 1¼
3⅞	1⅞	AsdSpg 1.20	6	3	21½	21	21	
10	5	Asd Transp		22	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
10⅞	9½	Athlone .52a	3	8	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
33	10	AtlCoMin 1e	5	16	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
37⅞	20⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	10	76	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
95½	78	AtCEl pf5.57		1	73	73	73	— 6
117⅞	65½	Atl Richfl 2	23	692	104⅞	97⅞	99⅞	— ⅜
29¼	19	AtlRc pf1.76		2.2	19	47¼	47¼	— 2¾
109¼	102¼	AtlRch pf 3		2	105½	107	105	— 2¼
75¼	52⅞	AtlRc pf2.83		79	67	65	65	— 1
3	1⅞	Atlas Corp	40	97	2⅞	1⅞	2	— ⅛
10½	5⅞	ATO Inc .20	4	38	5½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Autom Data	37	99	56½	53⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
8	2⅞	Autom Ind	10	106	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16	6¾	Avco Corp	2	263	7	6⅞	6¾	
4	2⅞	Avco Cp wt		20	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅞	30⅞	Avco pf3.50		16	33½	33	33⅞	
57½	34⅞	AveryPd .20	26	107	35	34	34¼	— ⅛
50¼	10	AvisInc .40	5	107	10	10	10⅞	— 1⅛
10⅞	6⅞	AvmetInc .20	4	106	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
1.40	46¼	AvonPd 1.40	24	1490	63⅞	59½	60¼	+ ⅛
59	32½	AztecO 1.25i	54	7	36⅞	27⅞	28⅞	— ⅛

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sts 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	21⅞	BabckW .80	20	335	34	32⅞	33⅞	+ 1
10⅞	4⅞	Bache .15e		75	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
39	12⅞	Baker In .16	17	61	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
42⅞	23⅞	Baker Oil .37	22	52	32½	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	7⅞	BaldDH .40	5	16	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	22	BaldGE 1.56	7	102	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	
23⅞	17⅞	BanCal 1.34	8	8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
42	22	Bandag Inc	28	267	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— 1
16⅞	4⅞	Bangr Punt	2	58	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	18⅞	BangP pf 2		1	19	19	19	— ⅛
22⅞	12	Bang pf .25		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
42	29⅞	Bnk of NY 2	6	89	33⅞	27⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
37	24	Bk of Va .68	9	11	29⅞	29½	29⅞	— ½
45	42	BankTr 2	6	85	42⅞	42⅞	42	— ⅛
42⅞	29⅞	BarbOil .20e	9	9	29⅞	26	26	— ½
39½	17⅞	BardC .33a	28	42	19½	18	18	— ⅛
20⅞	19⅞	BarnM 2.66e	6	41	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— 1⅛
96	5⅞	Basjclnc .40	4	17	6	5⅞	6	
37	23½	Basic pf2.50		243	26½	25½	26⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	9½	BatesM .20	11	6	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	
21	15	BatelMf pfl		1	17	17	17	
36⅞	14¼	Bathind .30	4	32	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
63⅞	17⅞	BauschL .42	16	654	22⅞	20⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
61⅞	41¼	BaxtLab .17	47	380	46½	44⅞	44⅞	— 2⅞
13⅞	8⅞	BaykClp .50	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	22	Bearing .32	11	18	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— 1⅛
32⅞	19½	BeatFds .65	12	343	19⅞	19	19	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅞	Beckman .57	15	55	27½	25½	25½	— 1½
44⅞	27⅞	BectDic .35	23	191	35	33½	34	— 1⅜
8⅞	6½	Beech Airc	4	73	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15	Beker .10e	12	78	17⅞	17	17	— ½
17⅞	9	BelcoPt .25r	7	40	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	15⅞	Belden 1.20	6	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
15⅞	7⅞	BeldHe .30b	11	14	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
55⅞	20⅞	BellHow .84	1	169	29⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— 1⅛
23	11⅞	BemisCo .80	5	30	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
33⅞	23⅞	Bendix 1.60	6	63	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
76⅞	43	Beneficial 3		5	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
53	22	BenfCp 1.25	6	263	23	22⅞	23	+ ½
102½	56	Benef pf4.30		7	57½	56⅞	57½	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Benguet	5	146	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Benguet fn		53	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
25⅞	7⅞	Berkey .05e	4	86	8⅞	8	8	— ½
25⅞	21⅞	BethSt 1.63	6	257	23½	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
65½	32½	BigThre .60	16	32	45⅞	45	45	
177	95⅞	BlackD 1.20	35	329	130½	94½	125⅞	— 7½
13	4⅞	BlairJhn .40	4	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅞	BlissLau .1b	4	10	13⅞	13	13	— ½
17	5⅞	BlockHR .32	8	50	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
53	10⅞	BlueBel .65a	5	54	12⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Bobbie Brks	4	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	12½	Boeing .40	6	375	13½	12½	12½	— ⅜
21⅞	8½	BoseCas .25	5	364	13⅞	12½	12½	
37	24	Bost Ind		41	28	28	28	— ⅛
15⅞	5⅞	BkMnth 1.44	6	15	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
31⅞	19	Borden 1.20	9	96	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
35⅞	16⅞	BrgWar 1.35	5	170	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Bormans		39	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
39½	25⅞	BosEd 2.44	8	103	26	25	25	— 1
103	103	Bos E pf 3.58		z550	104½	104	104	— 1½
21	10⅞	Bourns Inc	5	42	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— 2
16½	8½	Braniff Inc	7	286	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
63⅞	37	BriggsS 1.60	10	13	42	40½	40½	— 1½
71⅞	44⅞	BristMy 1.22	15	266	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	37⅞	BristM pf 2		8	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅜
16½	10½	BritPet .32e	9	355	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
		BritPt fn.57e		4	11⅞	11½	11½	
43⅞	27⅞	BdwyHal .80	11	107	24	23½	23⅞	— 1
7⅞	4⅞	BdwyHl pf 2		11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	9⅞	BrkwyGl .75	4	71	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅞	BklynUG 1.72	8	14	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
15⅞	7	Brown Co	5	17	19⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— 1⅛
3.5e	23⅞	BrnGrp 1.60	6	5	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
15	7⅞	BwSHrp .20	7	17	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23	10⅞	BrwnFer .12	14	81	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	12⅞	Brunswk .24	5	53	13½	12	12⅞	— ⅛
21	20⅞	BrushW	7	10	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
53⅞	17⅞	BT Mt 2.72e	7	65	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛
54⅞	27⅞	BucyEr 1.20	21	241	51⅞	50	51½	— ⅛
16⅞	9⅞	BuddCo .80	3	72	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	5⅞	BudCa pf.60		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12⅞	4⅞	Budget Ind		23	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
33⅞	17⅞	BuffCr 1.20	7	5	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
24⅞	22⅞	Burlnv 3.97e	7	52	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
51½	27⅞	BulovaW .70	5	23	31½	30½	30½	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	BunkrRa .40	4	56	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
24	16	Bunk pf .50		8	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	
39⅞	23⅞	Burl Indl .40	6	110	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
49⅞	29⅞	BurlNor 1.50	12	123	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ½
8⅞	7	BurlNr pf.55		16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	17⅞	Burndy .24	12	12	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
25⅞	20⅞	Burrghs .80	5	983	25⅞	159	199	— 12½
7⅞	5⅞	Bush Univ	3	19	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sts 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅞	22⅞	CabCF 2.25e	10	31	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
45¼	23⅞	Cabot Cp .52	6	109	23	22½	23⅞	— 1⅛
8⅞	2¼	Cadence Ind	3	7	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Caesars Wrl	3	49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	2¼	Cai Finani		40	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅞	12⅞	CalPul 1.22	5	7	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
13	8½	CallahM .54t	17	25	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
32	12⅞	CamB 2.53e	4	29	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
75½	35⅞	CampR .50a	40	119	77⅞	73	75⅞	+ 1⅞
35	27¼	CampS 1.16	11	17	29⅞	29½	29⅞	— 1⅛
26	19	Can Sou R 3	6	20	32	32	32	
19⅞	16½	CdnPac .77e	10	22	16½	15⅞	15⅞	
16⅞	12½	CanalR 1.10	9	5	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
62½	30½	CapCit Com	12	96	32½	30⅞	30⅞	+ 1⅛
33⅞	23⅞	CapHold .75	19	103	33½	29⅞	29⅞	
27½	17	CapMt 2.57e	6	16	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	37⅞	Carbrn 1.60	7	6	38⅞	38½	38½	
4⅞	3⅞	Carling OKe	31	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
25	12⅞	Carlis'e .68	5	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	
82	61	CaroC&Oh 5		z120	61	60¼	61	
14⅞	6⅛	CaroFrg .60	5	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
32⅞	19	CaroPw 1.60	7	165	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
32½	20	CarTec 1.20	7	47	27⅞	25	25⅞	
30⅞	13⅞	CarrCp .53	8	39	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅞	10⅞	CarGn 1.32e		7	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
27⅞	7	CartWa .40a	11	38	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
13	8½	CascNGs .92	6	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
18½	12⅞	CastleC .60b	7	87	14⅞	13¼	13⅞	— ⅛
77⅞	53⅞	CaterTr 1.40	14	267	64	62½	63½	— ⅛
6⅞	2	Cavngh Cm	2	182	2⅞	1⅞	2	
44	9⅞	CCI Corp		25	14⅞	12	12⅞	
15	5½	CCI Cp pf		13	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
24½	10½	Ceco Cp 1	4	22	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	23	Celanese 2	5	132	27⅞	26½	26½	— ½
23⅞	9⅞	Celcolnc .20	7	97	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
29½	10	Centex .125	14	x29	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	20½	CenHud 1.72

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1973

rope Seeks ternatives to abian Oil

lear Power, N. Sea Best Prospects

Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—n Europe apparently can-hake itself free of depen-on Arab oil for at least xt decade, a hard look is given at possible alterna-that might ease that de-hre later in the century. from the North Sea and power hold out the st prospects. But more on is also being paid to nd to the exotic energy s—geothermal steam and and tidal power.

ce is accelerating its sched-r installing nuclear power Industrial Development r Jean Charbonnel has recast that 40 percent of untry's needs will be met this source by 1980.

1970 West Germany spent 0 on geothermal research evelopment aimed at tap-he heat locked in the earth erate electricity. This year ermans are spending $2.5 for this.

arderello in northern Italy, 000-kilowatt power plant en functioning for the last rs using steam from the interior. At Meltin, south is, some 2,000 homes are by thermal steam.

natives to Arab oil exist, ey are costly. Because of s immense energy re-ents, most experts feel, the

A British Petroleum rig in the North Sea, an important source of petroleum for Great Britain and Norway.

other energy sources can do little but supplement Arab oil over the next 10 years.

In the last decade, demand for oil in Europe rose at an annual rate of 13 percent, moving oil into first place ahead of coal as the Continent's major energy supplier. Today more than 50 percent of all energy consumed is oil-based, and recent forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development place the ratio at two-thirds by 1980.

However, those projections were made before the Arab states cut production to influence a political settlement in the Middle East war. Even if the oil valves are opened fully again, the cost of oil is expected to rise to two or three times the prewar level. It is doubtful, even then, that all the Arab oil Europe and the United States were counting on over the next 10 years will be available. Thus, that two-thirds ratio may not necessarily hold.

Today Western Europe imports 95 percent of the oil it consumes. And, of the imported oil, more than 75 percent comes from the Middle East and North Africa, according to OECD figures.

The most promising alternative to Arab oil is oil from the North Sea. British Petroleum said recently that North Sea production could rise to 4 million to 5 million barrels daily (nearly a third of Western Europe's present needs) by the early 1980s if the present rates of discovery continue.

North Sea oil and natural gas have already made Norway pretty much self-sufficient. The British are counting heavily on North Sea oil to lessen their dependence on imports. North Sea supplies are one reason why Britain has not acted so quickly as France in the nuclear power field.

The French are pressing ahead with plans to build an expensive plant to make enriched uranium, a fuel for atomic power stations that is now bought chiefly from the United States.

Apart from the North Sea, geologists do not see any bright prospects for new oil discoveries in Western Europe, though the French are currently drilling off the coast of Brittany.

Some alternative energy sources have been known to man for centuries: The sun, the tides, the wind. However, a lot more work has to be done before large quantities of power can be channeled from these forces.

ly Raising Euroloan

y William F. Low

DON, Dec. 13 (IHT).—which has raised over $3 on the Eurocurrency mar-ice the beginning of this returning for another $1

actual borrower is P, which is borrowing for eight years through rnational banking syndi-aded by Banco di Roma nufacturers Hanover Ltd. icant feature of the deal nterest rate structure.

usual with medium-term edits, the rate is tied to vailing London Eurodollar ik rate. In addition, the r pays a fixed premium n the case of CREDIOP eighths of a percent for st four years and three-s of a point for the re-r.

this year, Italian borrow-e paying margins of only ghths to one-half percent. tional bankers point out e increase does not reflect rioration in the credit-ess of the borrower, but hat interest rate margins y are going up.

ly, most of the money n committed and the deal be signed before the end year. As much as $250 is expected to be put up anese banks, while sub-Arab support will be led through the UBAF um group of some 40 n and Arab banks.

roceeds of the CREDIOP l be used to develop the s depressed southern re-But as the dollars will ly end up in the Italian bank, the loan, like the g large Euroloans, will ster the country's foreign e reserves.

U.S. Aide Rejects Curb On Investment Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The director of the Office of Foreign Direct Investment (OFDI), Robert Enslow, said today he would not favor a transitional voluntary controls program on U.S. foreign direct investment overseas following a phase-out of the current mandatory restraints.

There have been some suggestions in commercial circles that Washington might introduce *such a voluntary controls system* to ease the impact of the ending of the OFDI constraints on the capital markets. The move would require voluntary compliance by over 100 major companies.

The OFDI program essentially limits the adverse impact on the U.S. balance of payments by restricting outbound direct investment of industry.

Mr. Enslow said the U.S. commitment to end capital controls—including the Interest Equalization Tax and the voluntary foreign credit restraint program, as well as the direct investment controls—remained firm. Treasury Secretary George Shultz announced last February that the controls would be lifted by Dec. 31, 1974.

A the end of last month, the OFDI significantly liberalized the investment regulations by increasing the earnings allowable under the program and raising the direct investment base for "small" investors from $6 million to $10 million before restraints are applied.

Mr. Enslow indicated that his office did not yet know what the impact of the liberalization would be on U.S. corporations' foreign borrowings and it would probably not know until next February.

Stock Market Bill Criticized

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (WP).—The chairman of the New York Stock Exchange charged yesterday that the exchange "will no longer be an entity" if a bill reported out by the Senate *securities subcommittee* becomes law.

In the first step of what is likely to be a massive effort to defeat the legislation, James J. Needham told a press conference that the bill will have "far-reaching consequences for the future of U.S. capital markets."

The Williams Bill, which faces action by the full Banking Committee late next month, provides for elimination of fixed stock market commission charges, but does not require that all stocks listed on exchanges be traded only on exchanges. Last March, the NYSE supported "competitive" commissions, but tied that support *to abolition of the* "third market," where exchange-listed stocks are traded over-the-counter.

Mr. Needham said that brokers will have no reason to remain exchange members—and subject to NYSE regulation—if the bill is passed. He said he had been "advised" by some large members that they would leave the exchange if the bill becomes law.

Donald T. Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said later he had discussed the problem with Mr. Needham. "If we're allowed to trade securities off the board at lower cost to the customer, we would have to consider leaving the exchange," he said.

John Leslie, chairman of Bache & Co., said : "We're seriously studying the implications. It's something —'re all worried about."

Foreign Risk Cover by U.S. Under Attack

Senate Unit Votes End To Insuring of Firms

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a bill to phase out the government program of political-risk insurance for U.S. business investments made abroad.

The committee accepted by a 9-to-7 vote the recommendation of its subcommittee on multinational corporations, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho.

The bill would terminate the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC) on Dec. 31, 1975, unless the private insurance industry by then takes over 25 percent of new insurance against expropriation and suspension of currency convertibility by foreign governments.

Under the legislation, private insurance companies would be expected to assume 100 percent of political risk insurance for business investments in underdeveloped countries.

The bill would permit the corporation to continue writing war risk insurance for four years. After that, private industry would be expected to assume increasing percentages of new insurance contracts.

Would Protect Insurers

OPIC would be authorized to issue reinsurance contracts to protect private insurers against catastrophic worldwide losses.

The subcommittee concluded in October, after a hearing on the corporation's operations, that government insurance against political risks abroad "tends to increase the likelihood of U.S. *government involvement* in the internal politics of other countries in connection with the property interests of U.S. corporations."

OPIC's president, Marshall T. Mays, said that technical defects of the legislation will make it impossible to transform the agency into a reinsurer of private investment insurance.

He said the committee's bill makes it impossible to bring in private companies because the bill attached detailed, technical requirements that the private companies say they cannot accept.

U.K., U.S. Energy Cuts Cause Wall Street Slide

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—News that the United States and Britain had invoked stiffer measures to conserve fuel stocks drove prices sharply lower for the third consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

After opening on a firm note, the market began turning downhill at about the time British Prime Minister Edward Heath disclosed that industry will be cut to a three-day week because of the energy shortage. Some commentators in London described the current economic crisis as the worst since the depression of the Thirties.

In Washington, energy chief William Simon announced a long list of conservation measures to cope with the fuel shortage, including regulations designed to reduce gasoline demand by 15 percent, or *900,000* barrels a day, initially.

On Wall Street, analysts remarked that the reason for all the excitement here about the crisis in Britain is that "the largest U.S. corporations are multinational and a good portion of their earnings come from abroad.

"If Europe is hurt, U.S. companies will suffer," he concluded.

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 10.30 points, to around 800.43 and brought to around 50 points the slide over the last three sessions.

The NYSE common stock index dropped about 0.79 to 49.04, while declines topped advances, 1,159 to 348

Turnover was 18.13 million shares, compared with 18.19 million yesterday.

Forecasts that the U.S. economy may slip into a recession next year because of the energy shortage continued to be a major depressant for stock prices.

Among the day's volume leaders in reverse gear were First National City, down 7/8 to 41 3/8, General Motors 1 1/2 to 47 3/8, Texas Instruments 4 3/4 to 95 1/4, United Aircraft 1 1/8 to 21 7/8, and Monsanto 2 to 43 5/8.

Airlines generally surrendered fractions. Industry sources said that airline pilots are pushing for a strike to shut down the nation's airlines during the coming holiday in protest against the government's fuel policies, which have resulted in major layoffs in the industry.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.69 to 87.17.

U.S. Reports Inventories, Sales on Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters). — Manufacturing and trade inventories in October rose a sharp $2.1 billion to a seasonally-adjusted $212.274 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase followed an upward-revised gain of $1.5 billion in September. It was the biggest inventory gain since manufacturers' stocks rose $2.35 billion last June.

Combined business sales rose 2.7 percent, or $3.957 billion, in October to a seasonally-adjusted $150.188 billion, the biggest one-month sales gain since July, when they were up $1.34 billion.

The combined business stock-to-sales ratio dropped to 1.41 in October compared with 1.44 in September and matches the lowest level of the year, recorded in March and July.

Expert Sees U.S. Slump

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Paul Samuelson, Nobel Prize-winning economist, said today he agreed with most forecasts that the U.S. economy is headed into a genuine "bear recession" next year—meaning a couple of quarters of either no growth or negative growth—because of the Arab oil embargo against the United States.

He said that if the oil embargo lasts beyond next April or through the first half of next year, then the numbers might have to be revised down again.

He said the nation faces the possibility of 7 percent inflation, and predicted that unemployment could rise to between 6 and 6.3 percent.

Unions' Use of Work-to-Rule Replacing Strikes in Europe

FRANKFURT, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—"Working-to-rule," the technique of putting bargaining pressure on management by zealous—or overzealous—adherence to the formal rules laid down for various jobs, is becoming increasingly common in Europe and Japan, and especially in Britain, where railmen resorted to the tactic again yesterday and today to back up pay demands.

The approach is little known in the United States, but that could change because working-to-rule offers labor one big advantage: "If the workers go on strike, their wages are cut off for the duration. But with work-to-rule, they keep on collecting their regular paychecks," a European labor expert says.

Union headquarters benefit, too, because the dues keep flowing in, the union is not forced to dip into strike funds (usually leaner than in the United States).

A quest for better ways to resolve labor disputes without the widespread hardship caused by all-out strikes is under way in many nations, the New York-based Conference Board notes, and unions are clearly interested.

"We're working on a whole new series of actions short of strikes that have the same effect," says Charles Levinson, secretary general of the Geneva-based International Federation of Chemical and General Workers Unions.

Even if the practice does not spread swiftly to the United States, it is already affecting the overseas units of U.S. multinational companies. It appears particularly well-tailored for employees in the swelling public sectors, where traditional strikes are often outlawed and governments have laid down volumes of rules to assure that work is done properly and safely.

Started in Britain

The origins of working-to-rule are not altogether clear, but it is widely agreed that the practice took firm root in England soon after World War II. "We call it the English disease," a West German industrialist says. As to why it was not used sooner, a Continental expert explains: "Unions are like people—sometimes, they get smarter as they mature."

A leading British practitioner of the art agrees. An all-out strike would cost his union about £30,000 a day in strike benefits, explains Ray Buckton, general secretatry of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

That would make up only a fraction of the regular pay lost by the 29,500 members, he notes, and a total stoppage also "hurts your kith and kin" because members of other unions are laid off or cannot get to work.

"The last thing this union wants to do is strike," he asserts. *Except for scattered* 24-hour walkouts, the union has not staged a full-scale strike since 1955, because experience shows that management "is hurt far more" by working-to-rule than by a closedown, Mr. Buckton declares.

Rigid adherence to even a single rule can cause "a tremendous inconvenience," Mr. Buckton says. Thousands of London-area commuters concur. Many trains now are being canceled because union members are refusing to take out trains lacking the full safety equipment required by rules. Currently, the issue is speedometers—management concedes that many older locomotives have never been fitted with them.

"Obviously, we'd rather have a work-to-rule any time" than go on strike, says Jack Ashmore, the local union leader at Padley & Venables Ltd., a Sheffield, England, subsidiary of Gardner-Denver Co. of Quincy, Ill.

The British unit has recently undergone two weeks of working-to-rule. "It's more of an economic threat to the company" than a strike, he asserts, reasoning that the company's overhead costs continue while production drops.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Dec. 13, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster (¢ per £)..	2.3175	2.3135	—11.12
Belg. fr. (A)....	40.385	40.385	
Belg. fr. (B)....	40.185	40.19	+11.45
Deutsche mark.	2.6425	2.6342	+21.67
Danish krone...	6.1705	6.206	+12.94
Escudo.....	25.15	25.15	
Fr fr. (A).....	4.695	4.7015	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.5325	4.5545	+12.34
Guilder.....	2.7955	2.803	+16.06
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.30	
Lira (A).....	621.25	625.0	
Lira (B).....	605.12	606.5	— 3.94
Peseta.....	50.75	50.78	
Schilling	19.4	19.45	+19.76
Sw krona.....	4.5163	4.5137	+ 8.48
Swiss franc....	3.1945	3.1912	+30.35
Yen.....	279.98	280.0	+ 9.99

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

tsk Gas Project Forecast

shi Sumita, president of the Export-Import k of Japan, says that a plan to develop Sibe-atural gas in Yakutsk is likely to be set farch. The project will be carried out by the Soviet Union and the United States. se and U.S. teams have been conducting in the area and are scheduled to meet all next month to study results. Talks are held in Paris in February to map out a plan, and if everything goes smoothly, al program will be signed in March. The calls for annual shipments of 10 billion meters of liquefied natural gas each to and the United States on a long-term basis. panese and U.S. Export-Import Banks will the project.

French Firms in Gas Pact

sh Gas Corp. has signed a contract with a group for the supply of natural gas from K. section of the Frigg gas field in the Sea. The members are U.K. subsidiaries Oil Marine, Elf Oil Production and Aqui-il. Frigg gas, expected to be available in st half, is to be landed at St. Fergus in ast Scotland. While the proportion of gas U.K. and Norwegian sectors of the Frigg as yet to be determined, the overall flow gas reaching St. Fergus could be as high billion cubic feet a day by 1978, a spokes-or British Gas says.

beni in Belgian Steel Venture

beni Corp. of Japan has agreed to estab-joint steel processing company in Belgium V Veha, a local heating-equipment maker. ew venture, to be called NV Europese Staal ricatie, will be capitalized at the equivalent million yen (about $610,000); 70 percent of which will be supplied by Marubeni and the remainder by Veha. The new company plans to build a plant capable of processing 60,000 tons of steel a year in Belgium. Output will consist *mainly of cold-rolled steel. Construction of the* 1.2-billion-yen plant will begin next spring, with production scheduled to start in October 1974. The new venture plans to import raw materials from Japan and South Korea. Half the output will go to Veha and the remainder to the general European market.

U.S. Firm Plans Refinery in Scotland

National Bulk Carriers of New York plans to build a £100-million oil refinery in Scotland. The company, which owns one of the world's largest ore and oil carrier fleets, says it has set up Cromarty Petroleum Co. to build and operate the refinery at Nigg Point on the Cromarty Firth in northwest Scotland. The refinery will produce 200,000 barrels a day of naphtha, diesel, heating and heavy duty oil. The refinery will receive supplies from the North Sea, Africa and the Persian Gulf. Production will be aimed at Britain, Northern Europe and the Eastern United States. Construction will take about three years.

Profits Up for U.S. Building Firms

Earnings of U.S. building material manufacturers increased 50 percent and sales rose 24 percent in the third quarter, reports the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill. Dodge says the increases came despite the decline in housing starts during the summer and fall months, with some of the largest profit gains in the latest quarter achieved by firms with residentially-oriented products such as lumber and cement. Of the 61 firms in 14 categories surveyed by Dodge, third-quarter profit increases ranged from a high of 137 percent from producers of iron and steel to a low of 5 percent increase for gypsum producers.

U.S. Steel Sets Outlay

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—U.S. Steel Corp. said today its capital expenditures budgeted for 1974 will equal the $450 million of 1973, compared with the $412.8 million spent in 1972.

Eurco Is Worth...

Dec. 13, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.15008	Belgian Fr.	42.14227
French Fr.	5.59201	Krone	7.34528
£	0.51479	Irish £.....	0.51479
Lire	741.72394	Lux. Fr....	42.14227
Guilders ..	3.33010	U.S. $	1.19224

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
102	78¼	N Chme	.48a	42	22	86	85½	85¾	+1½
17⅝	10	NatCityL	.90	4	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
49½	36½	NatDet	2.36	5	15	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅜
17½	12¾	NatDistil	.90	8	59	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29½	20½	NatFuel	1.90	6	42	21½	21	21	— ½
17½	11	NatGyp	1.05	5	102	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
12	2½	NHome	.15p		105	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2½	NatInd	.05e	8	52	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10¼	NInd	pf1.25		4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	N Mfg	1.45e	7	3	11¼	11	11	
34¼	26¼	N Pres	1.10g	4	5	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
108⅝	23	N Semicndr	.28	26	619	53⅛	45⅝	49	— 2
28¼	9	NSvcInd	.72	6	23	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35½	14¼	N Stand	.75	9	43	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅝
63½	47⅝	N Starch	.66	20	25	54	53½	53½	— ½
42½	28¾	NI Steel	2.50	6	169	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
7⅞	3½	Nat Tea			49	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	12	NatUnEl	.90	3	7	13¼	12¾	13	+ ¼
71⅞	28¼	Nalcmas	.25	95	480	65⅝	61	65	+ 3¾
16	8	Neptune	.40	9	28	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
43½	18	NevPw	1.35	5	34	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
22½	18⅞	NevP	pf1.60		z100	18¼	18½	18½	— 1
26⅞	18¼	NEngEl	1.78	7	78	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	NEnGE	1.24	7	22	13⅝	13	13½	— ¼
30¾	28½	N EngT	2.36	10	36	28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
12⅞	7	Newhall	.30	88	15	8½	8	8	— ½
34¾	21¾	Newmt	1.40	9	125	29½	29	29¼	— ⅛
33¾	23¾	NYSEG	2.20	8	127	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
18¼	12¾	NiaMP	1.18	9	204	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	41	NiaM	pf 3.60		z120	43	42½	43	+ 2
47	41½	NiaM	pf 3.40		2320	40	39	39	— 2½
20¾	15¼	NiagSh	.18e		20	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
16	11	NL Ind	1	6	196	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
30⅝	17¼	NLT Cp	.36	8	447	17⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
72¼	56	NorfkWn	5	7	54	68⅝	67⅝	68	— ⅝
22½	13¼	NorfnCp	.80	3	25	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
30	19¼	Norris	1.08	4	9	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
41½	z19⅝	NoACoal	.60	17	43	39⅞	37¼	37¼	— 1¾
34¾	16⅝	NoAmPhil	1	4	29	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
4¾	2½	NoCarb	.05e	4	103	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	1	NoCeAir	wi		30	1⅛	1	1	
16⅝	10¾	NoestUt	1.02	7	496	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	9½	NoCenGs	.60	8	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11½	5	vNoCen Ry			20	8	8	8	— ½
29¼	21¼	NoIGas	1.92	7	27	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
31¼	23⅝	NIIGs	pf1.90		4	23⅞	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
27½	15¾	NIndPS	1.36	6	2002	16¼	15¾	15¾	
46¼	33⅝	NNGas	2.70	9	56	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
90½	83¼	NoNG	pf5.80		z100	83¼	83¼	83¼	
87	83	NoNG	pf5.60		30	82¼	82¼	82¼	+1¼
90	84¾	NoNG	pf5.50		220	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
31⅝	22½	NoSPw	1.84	8	37	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
115	106¼	NSPw	pf8.80		z10	105¾	105¼	105¼	— 1
98½	88½	NStaPw	pf 7		z10	89½	89½	89½	— 1½
59	52	NSPw	pf4.18		z30	52	52	52	
58	51	NSPw	pf4.10		z30	51	51	51	
7⅞	4¼	Northgate		4	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34⅝	14	Northrop	1	7	86	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
23	18	Nrthp	pf1.45		7	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	17⅞	NwstAirl	.45	9	102	18½	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅞
67½	52¾	NwtBnc	1.60	14	41	58½	57¼	57¼	— ½
31⅝	15½	Nwst Ind	.85	3	70	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
96⅝	51½	Nwstlnd	wi		12	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	8	Nwlnd	ptA5	3	2	60½	60	60	— ½
90	58	Nwlnd	pfC5		30	60	59½	59½	— 2
75½	47¾	NwTrn	pf4.20		19	49¾	49½	49½	— ½
27¼	21⅞	NwMu	1.96e	11	192	23¼	21½	21½	— 1¼
34¾	21⅝	NwStW	1.04	5	1	22	22	22	— ¼
36	23¼	Norton	1.50	5	9	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
42	17¼	NorSim	.30	9	435	19¾	17½	17½	— 2⅜
86¼	37	NrtS	pf1.40		22	38⅞	38	38	— 7⅞
21½	11¾	Nucor	.10e	4	31	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
20¾	12⅝	NVF	4.00t	2	33	14⅝	10⅝	14⅝	+ ¼

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅞	9½	Oak Ind	.32	4	6	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
18⅛	10⅞	Oakite P	.84	9	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Occid Pet		9	497	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	41⅝	OccidPt	pf 4		21	42½	41⅝	41⅝	— 2⅝
48	37⅝	OccIP	pf3.60		9	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
30½	23⅝	OccIP	pf2.16		7	23	23	23	— ⅜
18⅛	12⅞	OgdenCp	.80	6	66	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24	Ogdn	pf1.87		3	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ¼
10⅝	17⅝	OhioEd	1.60	9	153	18⅛	18	18⅛	
64½	59½	OhEd	pf4.40		z100	55	55	55	
49¼	49	OhEd	pf3.90		250	49	49	49	
28½	18¾	OklaGE	1.36	10	45	20¼	20½	20¼	
19½	10½	OklGE	pf.80		z250	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
25¼	18⅞	OklaNG	1.32	8	17	20	19¾	20	
39⅝	19¾	OlinCorp	.88	6	81	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ¼
82⅞	64	Onwrk	.36	4	z19	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	OpelKis	.76		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15¾	10⅝	Opelika	1	5	6	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅞	OrangR	2.30	8	71	10	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
49⅝	33	OtisElv	2.20	7	65	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
45¼	15⅝	OtisMar	2.20	3	80	15¾	15	15	— ⅝
10⅝	6	OtisElC	.65	4	8	6¾	6	6	
19⅝	12¾	OwensIll	.72	4	16	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	Over Shpng			100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
55¾	39¾	OwensCn	.88	24	120	44¾	42¾	43⅝	— ⅞
43⅝	27½	OwensIll	1.40	6	105	30¼	30¼	30¼	
69¼	63	Oxy pf	4.75		7	65	65	65	— 4¾
8⅝	5⅝	OxfordC	.60b	3	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼

P-Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	3⅞	PanAm	Air		480	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
45⅝	27	PanhEP	2	7	75	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
32⅝	8⅝	Paprcft	.60b	5	202	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
19	10	Pargas	.90	6	52	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	19	ParHan	1.08	8	8	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
25¾	15⅝	ParPen	.80a	8	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	8⅝	Pasco	Inc	14	93	16¼	15	15½	— 1⅝
47⅝	17⅞	PatMed	.20	7	11	19½	19¼	19¼	
45⅝	19	PeabGa	.04e	21	18	27⅞	27⅝	27½	— ⅜
54	31½	Penn Cent			189	33¼	31½	31½	
10⅛	4⅝	PennDx	.20b	5	32	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅞	Penn Fruit			14	3	2⅞	2⅞	
101	61½	Penney	1.12	19	466	69¼	59⅝	59⅝	— 1⅞
36	19⅝	PnPwLt	1.68	7	44	19¾	19¼	19½	— ⅜
114	100	PaPL	pf8.60		z20	101½	100½	101½	+ 1
109¾	98	PaPL	pf8.40		z10	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ¾
65	53	PaPL	pf4.50		z160	55	54	54⅞	+ 1¼
29	18½	Penwalt	1.20	9	29	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
27	20	Penwl	pf1.60	3	7	20	20	20	— ½
32	10⅞	Pennzoil	.80	10	343	22⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
96¼	80	Pennz	pf6.6		1	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
45¼	26½	Pennz	pf1.33		10	31¼	31	31	— 1
10⅝	5	PeopDrg	.20	5	7	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	
39⅝	26	PeopGS	2.36	6	195	27	26	26	— ⅞
69⅝	64	PepsiCo	1.20	20	175	68⅝	66¾	66¾	— 1⅝
43¼	29	PerkElm	.28	36	113	35	34¼	34¼	— ¼
35⅝	19⅝	Pet Inc	1.35	7	23	20½	20	20	— ⅛
21½	12⅝	Petinc	pf 1		1	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
21	11	Petinc	pf.80		4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
31	9¾	PeterPi	1.20	15	8	12⅞	12	12	— ½
80	45½	PetrleS	.40a	20	146	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
33	9⅝	Petrolan	.36	8	460	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
25⅝	20	Petrlm	2.20c		6	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	35½	Pfizer	.68a	23	525	41¼	39½	39⅞	— ⅞
50¼	38¾	PhelpD	2.20	9	53	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
33½	17	PhilaEl	1.64	8	333	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
104	103	PhilS9	pf8.75		z150	106	106	106	
63¼	54	Phil	pf4.40		z70	55	54	55	+ ½
20⅞	17	PhilSub	1.30	6	6	17¼	17	17	
106¾	97½	PhilMor	1.40	20	463	109¼	105½	106¼	— 2
10¼	3½	Philip In	.20	3	32	3¾	3½	3⅝	
18⅝	6⅞	Phil Ind	pf 1		2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
70½	40½	PhilPet	1.30	26	320	65⅞	64⅝	64⅞	— ⅜
21⅝	9⅝	PhillVH	.40a	5	32	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
51¼	14½	Pickwk	1.29f	7	217	15	14¾	14¾	— 1
19⅝	13¼	PiedNG	1.28	5	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
24	4¾	Pier 1	Imprt	6	20	4½	4½	4½	
55	35	Pillsbry	1.64	8	10	38	37⅛	38	— ⅛
23⅛	14½	PionNG	.84	11	61	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	6⅝	PitnyB	.51p		348	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	PitFrg	.80b	16	20	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
51	37	PittFtW	pf		z20	38	38	38	+ ⅞
24⅝	20	Pittsn	Rsrch		10	101	24⅝	23½	24
36	14¼	Pizza Hut		11	78	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
7¼	2	Plan Resrch		10	91	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
79¼	41½	Playboy	.10	4	41	54⅝	53	53	— ⅛
26¼	17½	Plessey	.87e	6	16	18	z17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	PNBM	2.10e	8	15	17¼	16¾	17¼	
43⅝	68⅞	Polaroid	.32	45	391	71½	65⅛	67⅝	— 1¾
85¼	32	Ponderosa	S	16	260	38¼	35⅛	38	+ ½
29½	15⅝	PopeTa	.40b	2	19	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
18⅞	10⅛	Portecin	.80	7	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
82½	26	Port	pf5.50		z30	76	76	76	
22½	16½	PortG	1.48	8	43	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
23¼	19½	Pottch	1.20	5	30	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	11¼	PotmEl	1.08	8	74	12⅞	12⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
41	30½	PotEl	pf2.44		4	33½	32½	32½	— 1⅝
47	22½	PPGInd	1.70	5	862	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
14⅝	7¼	Premier	.32	7	13	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
120	93	Proct G	1.80	25	438	97⅞	97¼	97¼	— 3½
9½	4⅝	ProdRsh	.10	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	6⅞	PSA	Inc	8	31	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	14¼	PSvCo	1.20	6	204	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
25⅝	18	PSvEG	1.72	7	326	19½	18½	18½	— ⅜
122½	181	PSEG	pf9.62		z110	113	102	110	+ 2
45	30½	PSvInd	2.42	9	32	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ½
50	45	PSInd	pf3.50		z150	46	45	45	— 2
25⅛	17	PSvNH	1.64	8	34	17½	17	17	— ½
25⅝	16	PSvNM	1.20	6	2	16½	16½	16½	
5⅝	2⅝	Publicr	.24i	27	65	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7	3½	Pueblo	.28a	9	30	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	PR Cemt	.40	9	9	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
34½	23⅛	PugSPL	1.98	7	15	24¼	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
67	53¾	Pullm	n1.50	15	739	66	62⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
19¼	10⅝	PurexCp	.88	7	47	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27½	18⅝	Purex	pf1.35		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— 1¼
12⅝	4	PurlFsh	.28	3	60	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	22½	Purolatr	.88	10	25	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
47½	27½	QuakOat	.74	16	92	29½	28	28⅛	— ⅞
115	72½	QuakOat	pf 3		3	72	70½	70½	— 2¼
44	18½	Quaksto	.50	18	45	24½	23⅝	23¾	— 1
24	8	Questor	.50	5	33	8¼	7½	7½	— ½

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅝	32½	RalstonP	.75	16	102	38½	36¾	37	— 1½
22	4½	Ramad	.12p	8	523	5⅞	5½	5½	
24	11¼	Rancoin	.92	4	19	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅜
21	10¼	RapdAm	.50	3	180	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
32¾	18½	Raybest	1.50	4	19	18¼	17¾	18	— ½
16⅛	7½	Raymnd	.20	10	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Raytheo	.70	9	69	27½	26	26½	— 1⅜
39⅝	16½	RCA	1	7	601	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
91	53½	RCA cvpf		4	1	55½	55½	55½	— 1
53	43	RCApf	3.50		z2000	44	44	44	— ½
4½	1⅛	viReads	Co		10	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3	⅞	viReadg	2pf		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
48	20½	RdgBate	.30	27	196	35	35	34¾	+ ⅝
23¼	4	Redman	.12		79	4½	4½	4½	
27½	16	Reece	.74a	10	38	22¾	21½	21¾	+ 7
19½	10	Reed Tool		23	41	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	16¼	Reeve	1.50b	3	23	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
93¾	69	ReichCh	.40	4	50	67⅞	64	64	
10⅛	7	Reliab St	.40	4	33	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
27½	13⅝	ReliantEl	.80	71	69	19⅝	18½	19	— ½
76¾	48⅝	Relian	pf 3		4	53	52	52	— 1½
4⅛	1⅛	Republic	Co	10	145	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
28	19	RepFinS	.80	3	81	19¾	19	19¼	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	RepMtg	1.80	6	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	19⅝	RepSt	1.20a	4	39	21¼	20⅝	20½	— ⅜
30⅝	16	RetailCred	2	7	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¼	30⅝	RevcoDS	.32	18	81	32	31½	31½	— ½
11⅝	6⅝	Reverd	Cop		72	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
73⅞	56¼	Revlon	1.08	17	77	57½	56½	57	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham	Cp	5	30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15½	Rexnrd	1.04	6	20	16⅝	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
46⅝	28⅞	Rexn	pf2.36		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
55⅝	38	Reynld	2.68	6	227	38⅞	37	37¼	— 1¾
61	36½	Reyl	pf 2.25		54	37	35	35½	— 1¼
23¾	12	ReynMet	.40	17	331	17¾	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅜
63¾	52¾	ReyM	pf4.50		6	54½	54	54	— 1
18½	8	ReynSec	.50	9	36	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
16⅝	8	Richrdsn	.80	4	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
30⅝	25¾	RichMer	.58	13	97	26	25¼	25¼	— 1
24⅝	15¾	Richmnd	.60	7	110	17⅝	17⅛	17	— ⅛
29⅞	12	RidderP	.40	8		10½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
20⅞	12½	RiegelT	1.10	4	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
17⅞	9½	RioGran	.60	5	79	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	RioGr	pf.80		12	9½	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
56¼	18⅝	RiteAid	.10	78	177	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
40	19½	RivlinF	.88	11	35	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ½
6⅝	4¾	RoanST	.99e		22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	18¾	Robshaw	.90	5	60	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
23	16	Robrtsn	1.10	4	7	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
30½	20	RobinsA	.28	19	399	23	19	19	— 2
26⅝	17¾	RochGs	1.24	7	33	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RochTl	.70e	9	241	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	7	Rockwer	.28	3	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
32⅝	23¾	Rockwl	1.80	5	107	23⅞	23⅛	23¾	
82½	62	Rklnd	pf4.75		2	61	61	61	— 1
25⅝	20½	Rklnd	pf5.25		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
70⅝	48½	Rohm H	1.12	14	159	68¼	67⅝	67¾	— ½
23½	16½	Rohrind	.90	11	104	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
32½	16¾	Rollins	.10	16	47	18	17½	17½	
7⅝	4½	Ronson	.20b	5	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
32¼	16¾	Roper	1.20	5	10	24½	24	24	— ⅛
69½	37	RorerA	.80	18	73	32¾	32¼	32½	— ⅜
36⅝	18⅝	Rosario	.35r	23	318	39⅞	38⅝	38	+ 1⅝
45¼	19⅝	RoyCCol	.64	9	60	15	14⅝	14¾	
46½	30¼	RoyID	2.64e	5	38	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ¼
		RoID	fn2.64e		33	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
10⅞	5⅛	Royal	Ind	4	48	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
10⅝	8	RTE Cp	.08e	12	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
30¾	32	Rubbrm	.32	27	92	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Rucker	Co		80	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
18⅝	8	RussTog	.70	3	42	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
46¾	29	RydrSys	.33	14	938	34½	33	33⅝	— ⅞

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	2⅝	Safegrd	Ind	5	34	3	2⅝	2⅝	
41⅛	27¼	Safeway	1.60	9	102	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅞
35⅝	23⅝	StJoeLt	1.60	9	102	35⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
17	10½	StJoeLtP	1.70	7	19	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	25⅞	StLsAF	2.52	6	30	29½	29	29	
15⅛	10½	StQaul	1.04e		67	12	11⅝	12⅝	
37½	30½	StReg	pf.50	10	375	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	— 2⅛
7⅝	5⅛	SalantCp	.24	3	23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅝	13¼	SanDGs	1.20	7	97	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
19⅛	6⅛	Sandrs	Asso	8	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	9¼	Sangamo	.60	5	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
22¾	10¼	SJuan	1.20i	4	10	11¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	SFe In	1.43a	8	283	3½	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6¾	SFelnd	pf.50		5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
52	33½	SanFeInt	.20	37	134	47⅝	45¼	45½	— 1½
8½	4½	SarWeSc	.20	6	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
19¾	16⅝	SaulRt	1.55e	7	35	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
35	18	SavanE	1.12	10	18	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	3⅝	SavA Stp	.24	6	28	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	9½	SavOGr	.16e	7	53	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
19⅞	3¾

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds					
Am 7½-87	87½	88½	I.S.E. 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
8-76	98½	99½	Intl Util 8¼-92	97	98
8¼-84	100	101	Kimberley 8¼-86	100½	101½
A 8½-86	96	97	Klein Bas 8¼-87	95½	95½
Bnd. 8-87	94½	95½	Lyons 8¼-86	98	99
Swiss 8-87	93½	94½	Marlex 4½-88	94	95
kyo 7¾-74	98	99	Metro Est 8¼-86	94½	95½
ley 8¼-86	99½	100½	Monsanto 8¼-83	102½	103½
tam 8¼-86	96½	97½	Mount Isa 8¼-86	95½	96½
7¾-87	90½	91½	Newfoundld 8½-86	101¼	102¼
ngaard 8¾-86	97½	98½	Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
TT 8-86	97½	98½	MorgKomBk 7½-8	89½	90½
berg 8¼-86	100½	101½	Ontario 8¼-84	99½	100½
er 9-87	94½	95½	Oslo 8¼-86	96½	97½
Harpe 8¾-88	98½	99½	Otis-Elv 8¼-85	100½	101½
Union	97½	98½	OwensCorn 7¾-86	102½	103½
Food 7½-91	90½	91½	Pac. Light 9-86	95½	96½
Oil 7-90	94	95	Pakoma 8¼-86	97½	98½
9-86	97½	98½	Pennwalt 9-86	94½	95½
Tel 8¼-86	98½	99½	Petrofina 8½-86	95½	96½
Coln 7¾-87	92	93	PhilMorris 8-78	100½	101½
Tel 8¼-86	99	100	PhilMorris 8¼-84	103	104
8½-86	100½	101½	Plessy 8¼-86	96	97
Mem 8-87	95½	96½	Quebec Hyd 8¼-86	101½	102½
ark 9-82	103½	104½	Queb. Prov. 7¾-88	93	94
ark 7½-90	88½	90	Queensld 8½-86	96½	97½
Cor 8½-86	100½	101½	Ralston 7½-87	90	91
ol 7½-78	98	99	Rank 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
8½-86	100½	101½	Scott 8¾-86	100	101
7½-90	89	91	Shell 8-86	96	97
2½-76	97½	98½	Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
8-86 Nov	98½	99½	St. Ind. 8½-88	100	101
m 8½-86	95	96	Sth Africa 8-87	89¾	90¾
gAlt 8½-86	97½	98½	Sybron 8-87	94½	95½
Calt 7-90	91½	92½	Tenneco 7¾-87	93½	94½
8-87	99	100	Textron 7¾-87	93¾	94¾
able 8¼-87	96½	97½	Transamer 8½-86	97½	98½
lla 8-86	98½	99½	Transocean 8-86	97½	98½
ot 8¼-76	100½	101½	Transocean 8-84	98	99
ot 8¼-86	102½	103½	Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
7¾-88	89¾	90¾	T.R.W. 8¾-86	98½	99½
8½-89	95½	96½	Union Oil 7-79	93½	94½
8-85	98½	99½	Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Roy 8-87	92½	93½	Utah 8-87	95	96
8-78	98¾	99¾	Volvo 8-87	93¾	94¾
8¼-86	100½	101½	Wellcome 8¼-87	95	96
ves 7¾-86	91¾	92¾	Wtll Glyn 8¼-87	95½	96½
ntl 8¼-86	98¾	99¾			
Samuel 8½-86	98½	99½			
ntl 8-87	92½	93½			
7½-87	89	90			
8-87	90	91			
ntl 8¼-88	93½	95			

Convertible Bonds					
Addressog 4½-88	57½	59			
Amexco 4¼-87	90½	92			
Amoco 5½-84	124	125½			

Bondtrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)	Mod.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.50	91.64	111.80
Previous	97.43	91.58	113.52

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
	47.80
Heiln	76
bank	251
bank	57.90
	145
	23.50
ken	227
	72.50
nd-Am	139
vens	54.50
	65.80
	32.40
s new	192.50
	130.50
Dutch	83.40
ver	107.50
kmmer	307
ksch	129.80

Brussels	
	4,000
Lamb	2,300
Dugree	1,008
rbel	6,440
ale	2,215
ien	5,000
fina	6,510
nport	1,302
énérale	2,640
	2,220
inière	1,332

Frankfurt	
	102.20
	111.50
	102.50
erzbk	151.50
summi	63
	232.50
	121.50
ank	225.20

DresdeBank	170.50
Gelb Aktien	81.50
Hoesch	46
Karstadt	300
Kaufhof	281
KHD	74.50
Lufthansa	46.50
Mannesmann	146.50
Metallgesell	246
Neckermann	94
Rheinstahl	106.50
RWE new	142.50
Schering	341
Siemens	204
Thyssen	57.50
Veba	114.50
Volkswagen	104.50

London	
Anglo-Am Cp	2.73
Anglo-Am	22.50
BarclayBk	2.85
BeechamGr	2.52
BICC	1.23
Boots	1.97
Bowater	1.46
Brit.AmTob	2.28
Brit.Oxyg	0.40
Brit.Pet	4.94
BLMC	0.17½
Burmah	3.54
Cadbury Sch.	0.30
Charterad	1.19
Courtaulds	0.97
Dagenham	0.08
DeBeerD	2.41
Decca Rec	2.92
Distillers	1.35
Dunlop	0.47
El Music Ind	1.40
FreeStGed	9.85
GEC	1.19
GKN	1.72
GlaxoGr	3.75
Gt.Uni.St.(A)	1.95
Guinness	1.09
Hawker-Sidd.	2.93
Hudson Bay	8.70
ImpChem	1.87
Imps	0.69½
Marks&Spen	2.06
MetalBox	2.09
Nichols	0.61
Plessey	1.00
RandMines	1.89
Rank Org	3.20
RoyalDutch	16.50
R.T.Z.	1.70
Shell	2.00
Thorn (A)	3.14
Tube Invest	2.80
Union Cor	2.16
Vickers	0.92
War Ln 3½	£28¾
West Deep	9.45
West Driel	20.75
West Hold	17.75
West Min	0.97
Woolworth	0.59
ZCI	0.49

Milan	
Bastogi	1,749
Erba	15,350
Ercole Marelli	—
Fiat	1,741
Finsider	343
Generali	66,500
IFI	4,825
Italgas	897
Italsider	680
LaRinas	275
Montedis	790
Olivetti	1,400
Pirelli	1,052
SniaViscos	1,739
Terni	160

Paris	
AirLiquide	235
Alimentaire	129
BSN	1,000
Carrefour	2,456
Cim.Lafarge	263.50
Citroën	55.30
CieBancaire	497
CFP	177
CGE	284.50
CCF	134.80
Ferodo	324
L'Oréal	2,200
Mach.Bull	48.53
Michelin	1,195
Moet Henn	1,040
Moulinex	3,575
Nickel	81.50
Paribas	183
PUK	139.90
Penarroya	60
Perrier	294
Peugeot	224
Rh.Poulenc	133.50
Saint-Louis	87
St.Gobain	143
Suez	280.70
Té émécaniqu	823
Thomson	202
Usinor	104.20

Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,905
Brown Boveri	900
Ciba-Geigy	1,310
C.Suisse	2,980
Fischer	860
HoffRoche	11,000
Nestlé	3,400
Sandoz	2,600
Sté B.Suisse	3,150
Sulzer	3,025
U.B. Suisses	3,520

*Ex Rights.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. — Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit.	Thur.	Year ago
METALS		
Copper Accra, lb.	*.63¾	*.38¾
Copper 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Print cloth 84-60 38½ yd.	.60	.21
METALS		
Pig iron bullets (Pitts.), ton.	132.00	126.00
Steel, Fdry. Phila., ton	87.62	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	78-79	42-43
Copper spot, lb.	14-15	14½-15
Copper elec., lb.	68.15-69¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.93¾	1.78
Lead E. St. L. basis, lb.	28-32	18
Zinc E. St. L. N.Y., oz	2.083	1.973¾
COMMODITY Indices		
Dun & Bradstr. (Dec. 31, 1931)	882.0	477.8
Moody's (Sept. 30, 1931)		

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 13, 1973

Raw sugar No. 11: March 11.07-09, 10.35, July 9.65-72, Sept. 9.25-20, 8.95-9.01, March 8.50, May 8.20 b.

Cocoa: May 234.0 b, July 230.0 b.

Coffee: Dec. 50.90, March 52.31, May 48.22, July 48.22, Sept. 48.93, Dec. 46.81, March 46.21.

Copper: Dec. 93.50, Jan. 92.20, March 75.90, May 77.90, July 75.90, Sept. 74.80, Dec. 73.30 Jan. 72.80.

Orange juice: Jan. 66.85, March 57.80-58, May 56.35 b, July 58.80 b.

Potatoes: March 8.83, April 8.85, May 9.80, Nov. 5.30.

Silver: Dec. 302.60, Jan. 302.60, Feb. 303.80, March 305.10, May 306.90, July 308.20, Sept. 309.80, Dec. 312.30, Jan. 313.00, March 314.80.

b-Bid a-Asked. n-Nominal

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	78.80	80.75	78.75	79.80	— 80
May	76.00	78.00	76.00	77.00	— 70
July	74.30	76.00	74.30	74.30	—140
Oct.	65.40	68.00	65.40	66.70	+ 15
Dec.	60.75	62.90	60.75	61.25	— 30
March	—	—	—	b60.55	— 5
May	—	—	—	b59.75	— 30

(b) Bid. (a) Asked

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	5.50	5.60	5.30½	5.44	5.52
Mar	5.30	5.40	5.11	5.25	5.31
May	5.10	5.19	4.93	5.04	5.06
Jul	4.40	4.54	4.30	4.46	4.42
Sep	4.39	4.53	4.30	4.45	4.41
CORN					
Dec	2.65	2.70	2.61½	2.64	2.65½
Mar	2.71	2.75¼	2.67¼	2.71½	2.70¾
May	2.73	2.77½	2.69½	2.73½	2.73
Jul	2.75	2.78¾	2.71½	2.75	2.75
Sep	2.69	2.71	2.66	2.70	2.68
Dec	2.56	2.59	2.51½	2.55½	2.54
Mar	2.59	2.59	2.56	2.58¼	2.56¼
SOYBEANS					
Jan	6.23	6.27	6.00	6.00	6.21
Mar	6.26	6.32	6.05	6.05½	6.26
May	6.30	6.34½	6.08¼	6.09	6.28
Jul	6.33	6.37	6.11	6.12	6.32
Aug	6.23	6.28	6.06	6.06	6.26
Sep	6.20	6.22	6.01	6.01	6.20
Nov	6.15	6.17	5.93	5.94	6.13
Jan	6.16	6.20	5.95	5.95¾	6.15
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	26.40	26.85	24.25	25.25	26.70
Jan	23.90	24.30	23.20	23.20	24.20
Mar	21.20	21.40	20.37	20.37	21.40
May	19.25	19.65	18.40	18.40	19.40
Jul	18.90	19.10	17.95	17.95	19.00
Aug	18.30	18.60	17.60	17.60	18.55
Sep	18.01	18.10	17.35	17.50	18.50
Oct	17.75	17.75	16.90	16.90	17.90
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	198.00	200.00	191.00	191.00	197.50
Jan	199.00	199.00	186.60	189.00	192.00
Mar	188.00	190.00	179.00	181.00	189.00
May	181.50	184.00	175.00	175.50	183.00
Jul	182.00	183.00	175.00	176.00	181.00
Aug	178.50	178.50	175.00	176.00	182.00
Sep	175.00	175.00	174.50	174.50	181.00
Oct	173.00	173.00	173.00	173.00	179.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER

Dec	304.00	309.00	299.00	302.00	308.00
Feb	309.50	311.00	302.30	304.00	311.20
Apr	312.00	314.00	305.00	306.00	313.70
Jun	312.20	314.70	305.30	308.00	315.00
Aug	314.80	316.10	307.00	310.00	316.60
Oct	316.50	317.50	309.00	309.50	318.00
Dec	317.60	320.00	310.50	310.50	320.00
Feb	319.00	321.00	310.60	310.60	320.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	37.87	37.87	37.87	37.87	36.75
Feb	45.95	46.00	45.50	46.00	45.15
Apr	49.00	49.20	48.10	48.20	48.60
Jun	49.50	49.75	48.85	49.00	49.50
Aug	48.50	48.70	48.15	a48.22	a48.60
Oct	48.50	48.50	47.90	a47.90	a48.22

Sales: Dec 170; Feb 3640; April 2016; June 1691; Aug 200; Oct 26.

SHELL EGGS

Dec	67.75	69.05	67.70	b69.05	67.05
Jan	56.30	58.00	56.30	57.75	56.15
Feb	51.90	52.75	51.70	52.15	51.40
Mar	50.50	51.65	50.50	51.00	50.30
Apr	48.00	48.85	48.00	48.65	47.95
May	45.40	46.25	45.40	45.70	45.45
Jun	46.45	46.45	46.45	46.45	a46.45

Sales Dec 545; Jan 1070; Feb 328; Mar 156; Apr 33; May 19; Jun 1.

LIVE HOGS

Dec	47.90	42.80	47.45	42.65	47.50
Feb	45.70	45.90	45.15	45.50	45.32
Apr	45.25	45.25	44.30	44.30	45.10
Jun	47.25	47.55	46.60	46.60	47.50
Jul	48.27	48.50	47.20	47.20	48.30
Aug	47.40	47.40	46.10	a46.10	47.40
Oct	44.60	44.62	44.00	b44.30	b44.60
Dec	44.10	44.97	44.10	a44.40	b44.75

Sales: Dec 567; Feb 1588; April 571; June 367; July 66; Aug 44; Oct 3; Dec 1.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Feb	64.40	64.90	63.35	63.35	64.10
Mar	64.00	64.70	63.20	63.20	64.05
May	64.75	65.40	63.87	63.87	a64.90
Jul	65.25	65.75	63.85	64.05	65.22
Aug	64.20	64.35	62.50	62.55	63.80
Feb	57.30	57.20	54.97	a54.97	a56.20

Sales: Feb 2494; March 297; May 202; July 199; Aug 30; Feb 2.

Open interest: Feb 3980; March 1944; May 979; July 936; Aug 271; Feb 154.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 13, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Glass	270	Matsu El Wks	431
Camera	240	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	155
Print	255	Mitsubi Corp.	445
Bank	—	Mitsui Co.	450
Photo	245	Mitsukoshi	441
	146	Nippon Elec.	168
Motor	470	Sharp	277
	655	Shiseido	890
Air Lines	1,850	Sony Corp.	3,400
El P	755	Sumitomo Bk	425
	290	Taisho Marine	364
Brewery	260	Takeda Chem.	214
	220	Tokin	263
Wks	335	Tokyo Marine	426
E Ind	418	Toray	167
		Toyota Motor	405

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Dec. 13, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
FstNat City	237,100	41⅝	— ⅞
Norind PS	200,200	15¾	
Gen Motors	152,100	47⅞	—1⅛
Wstn Union	151,100	10⅛	— ⅛
Avon Prod	149,000	60¾	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	145,300	29¼	— ⅛
Texas Inst	144,400	95¼	—4¾
Unit Aircft	122,500	21⅞	—1⅛
Upjohn Co	111,600	69¾	—15¼
Am TelaTel	111,000	47	
East Kodak	109,400	107¾	+ ½
Am Airlin	109,000	8⅛	
Marcor Inc	107,200	20	— ⅛
Monsanto	102,100	43⅝	—2
Airco Inc	100,400	16⅛	— ⅝

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.13	18.19
Advances	355	191
Declines	1154	1385
Unchanged	317	247
Total issues	1826	1823
New 1973 highs	6	5
New 1973 lows	307	207

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Brascan A	306,100	14¾	—1⅝
Husky Oil	213,100	19¼	— ⅞
Bluebird In	115,200	3¼	— ¼
WarnCpf C	109,200	2⅝	+ ¼
Presley Co	97,200	3⅝	— ⅛
Syntex	97,200	110½	—3
Bow Valley	67,200	25½	—3
Coleman	64,700	5½	—1¼
CircleK Cp	60,800	8⅞	
Texas Intl	60,800	9⅛	+ ½

Approx total stock sales 3,990,000

Stock sales year ago 3,889,355

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
89.26	86.39	87.17	—1.69

Dow Jones Averages

		Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30	Ind	810.42	821.57	794.43	800.43	—10.30
20	Trn	171.81	173.48	168.79	169.92	— 2.28
15	Utl	87.77	88.25	85.99	86.62	— 1.22
65	Stk	255.15	258.07	250.23	252.06	— 3.32

Standard & Poor's

		High	Low	Close	N.C.
425	Industrials	106.02	102.56	103.39	—1.36
20	Railroads	40.35	39.40	39.62	—0.37
55	Utilities	46.07	44.92	45.23	—0.49
500	Stocks	94.68	91.64	92.38	—1.19

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.03	49.04	49.12	—0.71
Industrials	54.78	53.58	53.69	—0.83
Transportation	33.61	33.09	33.19	—0.37
Utility	33.14	32.84	32.84	—0.20
Finance	61.93	60.86	61.05	—1.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 12	317,884	482,270	16,490
Dec. 11	433,472	479,161	18,004
Dec. 10	431,512	445,616	9,507
Dec 9	484,067	429,826	7,961
Dec. 6	373,270	497,961	10,742
Dec. 5	312,935	487,855	9,705

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 6

ASA Ltd | Cl Rlty Inv | Homestke
Camp RLk | Dome Mine | Rosario Res

NEW LOWS- 307

Abbott Lab	Federal Co	NLT Corp
Adams Exp	Fst Chart	Norris Ind
Advan Inv	FstNat Bnc	NoNG 5.60pf
Aguirre Co	FlexiVan Cp	NoNG 5.50pf
Allied Pd	Flinkt ptA	NSPw 8.80pf
Amerace pf	FlHow Pap	Northrop pf
AmAir Flr	Fruehf Corp	Nwst Airl
Am Airlin	Fuqua Ind	Norton Sim
Amer Chain	Gable Ind	OccidP 4pf
Am Cyan	GAC Corp	Ogden Corp
Am Invest	Gamb 1.60pf	Ogden Cp p f
Am Medical	Gemini Cap	OhE 3.90pf
Am Shipbdg	Gen Deve p	Olin Corp
A Std 4.7)pf	Gen Instru	Oneida Ltd
AmT&T ptA	GF BusEqt	Outbd Mar
Angelica	Grant WT	Penney JC
Apache Cp	GrtLkDred	Penna PwLt
Apco Oil	Gulton Ind	Petrolane
Arctic Ent	Hammond	Pickwck Int
Aro Corp	Harl Sc Mx	Polaroid
Arvin Ind	Hecks Inc	PPG Ind
Assd DGds	Hemisp Cap	Proct Gamb
AtlCity El	Hershy Fds	PSA Inc
AtlCityEl pf	Hobart Mfg	Purlin Fash
AtlRh 3.75pf	Holiday Inn	QuakOat 3pf
Avco Corp	Holly Sug	Questor
Avery Prod	Honeywell	Raybestos
Avis Inc	Host Intl	Reeves Bar
Avon Prod	Hought Mfff	Reynold Ind
Bankof Va	HseF 2.37pf	Reynlnd pf
BankTr NY	Incom Cap	Rich Merr
Barber Oil	Indpl PLt pf	Robins AH
Barnett Mfg	Indusirl Nat	Roch Tel
Bearings	Interco Inc	Rockwel Int
Beat Food	Intlndst pf	Rockwlnt pf
Bell Howell	IntTelTel	StRegisP n
Black Deck	IntT&T pf J	Sangamo El
Bliss Laug	IntT&T pf N	Sav On Drg
Bobbie Brks	IntT&T ptO	SavinB Mch
Boeing	Interst Unit	Scherg Plgh
Boston Ed	ITE Imperl	SCOA Ind
Brist Myer	Johns Manv	Scott Fetzer
Buff Forge	Johnsn John	Seagrave
Bunk Ramo	Johnson Svc	Searle GD
Burroughs	JohnsSv pf	Shell Trans
Bush Univ	Jon Logan	Simmons
CamBrn Inv	Jorgensen	Simp Pat
Canal Rand	Jostens	Skaggs Co
Carling OKe	KansCty PL	Smucker J
Caro ClinOh	KanGasEl	Sonesta
Carter Wall	KanPwLt	Sony Corp
Cavng Corn	Kidde ptB	SoNETel pf
Champ Int	Kraftco Cp	SwsFor Ind
ChaseFd Bn	Kysor Ind	Squibb Corp
Chelsea Ind	Leasco ptC	Stude Worth
Chem NY	LevFd Cap	StuWor ptA
Chesebrgh	LevFd Inc	Tatt Bridst
ChrisC cvpf	LibbyO Frd	Time Inc
CinG 4pf	Liberty Cp	Timken Co
CIT 5.50pfC	Lilly Eli	Tools Roll
City Invest	Litton Ind	Trane Co
CityInv wt	Loews Corp	TRW 4.50pf
Clark Oil	LomN Fin	UGI Corp
ClvEl 7.56pf	LongILl pfE	Unilevr Ltd
CNA F ptA	LongILt ptI	Unilevr NV
Coca Cola	Ludlow Cp	Un El 3.50pf
CocaBig NY	LykeYng pf	Unit Aircft
Collins Alk	Lynch CSys	UnJersy Bk
Collin 4.25pf	MacDonal	Unit M&M
ConEd 5pf	Magnavox	US Fide'Gty
ConFds ptA	Mallory	US Shoe
ContAirLin	Manh Ind	Uplohn Co
Cont Cen	Manpower	USM 2.10pf
ContIll Cp	Marathn Mf	VCA Corp
Cooper TR	Marsh Field	Vendo Co
Cordura Cp	MasMu Mtg	Victor Corn
CorngGlW	Matsush El	VaEP 4.80pf
Crocker Nat	May DStr	VSI Corp
Dan River	McGrw Hill	WalMart St
Det Edison	McGrHill pf	Ward Foods
DetE 5.50pf	Melv Shoe	Warner Co
Dexter Cp	Meredith Cp	WarnC ptD
Dieboid In	Microdot	Warn Lamb
Dillinghm	Microwave	Wash Steel
DrPepper	MidCont Tel	Watkins Jhn
Dun&Lud Jen	Miles Lab	Well McLn
Dorr Oliver	Mill Bradly	WellRich Gr
Dreyfus Cp	MinnMM	WPenPw pf
duPont	Missn Equil	Wstn Union
Eagle Pich	MobilOil	WnUn 4.60pf
Edison Bros	Mobil Home	WnUn 4.90pf
Emerson El	Monsanto	Weyberg Sh
EMI Ltd	MonyMtg In	Wh'lpPll 5pf
EmpDist El	Morse EIP	Whirlpool
Engelh Min	Munsingw	White Cons
EngelMin pf	Murry Ohio	Wickes Cp
Ennis BusF	Myers LE	Woolworth
Envirtch Cp	NtInd 1.25pf	Wrigley
EquitLife M	Nat Tea	Wy'y Corp
Evans Pd	NevPow pf	Xerox Cp
Excelsr Ins	NewEng GE	Zale Corp
Fairch Ind	NIM 3.40pf	Zenith R
Farah Mfg		

Distilling Firms Report Earnings

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Distillers Co. said today net profit fell slightly in the first half, dropping to £17.2 million from £17.4 million a year earlier, a fall of 1.5 percent.

Turnover, however, rose to £240.5 million from £208.8 million. The company set an unchanged interim dividend of 2.0125 pence.

Seagrams Net Rises

MONTREAL, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. made a net profit of $25.6 million in the first quarter, up from $23.2 million a year earlier.

Sales totaled $481.2 million, up from $449.3 million.

U.K. Clears RCA Bid

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The proposed merger of Oriel Foods and RCA Corp. will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the Department of Trade and Industry said today.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

December 14, 1973

$150,000,000

BANKAMERICA CORPORATION

7⅞% DEBENTURES DUE DECEMBER 1, 2003

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. | The First Boston Corporation | Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation | Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated | duPont Walston Incorporated | Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. | Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated | E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. | Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated | Lazard Frères & Co. | Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. | Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis | Reynolds Securities Inc. | M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc.

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated | Stone & Webster Securities Corporation | Wertheim & Co., Inc.

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated | Bear, Stearns & Co. | A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

1,000,000 Shares

Halliburton Company

Common Stock

Price $176 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, as may lawfully offer the Securities in such State.

Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated | The First Boston Corporation | Goldman, Sachs & Co.

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Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. | Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated | E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated | Kuhn, Loeb & Co. | Lazard Frères & Co. | Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis | Reynolds Securities Inc. | Salomon Brothers

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. | Banca Commerciale Italiana | Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Banque de Bruxelles S.A. | Banque Rothschild | Banque Worms

Cazenove & Co. | Crédit Commercial de France | Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Pictet International Limited | Pierson, Heldring & Pierson | N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Société Générale de Banque S. A. | C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt

December 12, 1973

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	9⅞	AAR Cp .62e	6	12	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅞	4⅛	AAV Cos .20	3	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	−⅛
8⅞	6⅝	AbrdMf .42r	3	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
3¼	9¼	Aberdjen Pet	54	8	1-16	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	175	9	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	¾	Acme Prec	5	9	1	13-16	⅞	−⅛
18	2½	Acilon Ind	4	2 5	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
5⅛	2	Adam Russi	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
6⅛	1	ADM Indust		16	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
19⅝	10¼	Admiritn .50	7	16	19¼	19¼	19¼	−⅛
82	40½	AdobeOil Gs		64	10¾	9¾	10½	−½
5½	2⅛	A&EPlast P	2	26	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		4	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	⅞	Aeronca Inc		9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
3⅝	1	Aerosol	4	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	AffiCap .39i	3	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	⅞	Affil Cp wt		12	¾	⅝	¾	−⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Affil Hsp .20	7	10	4½	4	4½	−⅛
14	2¾	AIC Pht .56t	4	25	3¼	3	3	
4⅛	1⅝	Aiken Ind	5	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9⅞	6⅛	Airborn Frt	7	16	6	5¾	5¾	−⅜
17¼	5¼	Airpax .45i	4	4	6	6	6	
34⅝	11⅝	Airwick .16	16	7	13⅛	10	13⅛	+⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Alan Wood	3	1	10	10	10	
7⅝	4¼	Alaska Airl		106	5⅛	4⅞	5	−⅛
2⅝	1½	Alba Waldn		13	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
62⅛	5¼	Alcolac .05e	8	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	−⅛
2⅝	⅞	AllAmer Ind		6	1	1	1	
97	4½	Allegby Airl	8	91	5¾	5¼	5¼	−¼
10⅛	2½	AllegA wtO		2	3	3	3	−¼
8⅛	1¾	AllegA wtN		4	2½	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
10⅝	4½	Allcg Cp wt		21	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	−⅛
13⅝	6⅝	AllanTR .83f	5	2	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
4½	1⅞	Allied Arl	14	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
26¼	10¼	AlldThr 1.20	4	4	13½	13¼	13¼	
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	½	Altec Corp		192	1½	1½	1½	
8¼	½	Altec Cp wt		37	⅝	1½	1½	
4⅛	2	Altec Cro pf		19	2	2	2	
11⅛	7	AlterFds .50	4	112	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅝
8⅝	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		2500	50	48½	49	−1
61⅝	29⅝	Amco Ind	16	65	4	3⅝	3⅞	−¼
16⅛	5	AHessLL wt		55	12⅛	11½	11¾	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Am Agronos		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
14	5¼	AmBllrt .50	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
26⅛	14¼	AmBusP .20	14	1	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
3½	⅝	ACenMtg wt		4	1½	½	1½+	⅛
30⅝	20¼	AFitch 2.77e	7	36	22⅝	21¼	22⅝+	1⅛
5	1⅝	AmFitch wt		3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16½	7¼	A GarPd .24	4	13	8	8⅛	7⅞	−⅛
4	1⅛	A Girl Fash		4	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
6	3½	Am Int Pict	5	3	4	3⅞	4	
10⅛	5⅝	Alsrealt .26e	5	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
9	5½	AMaltzeA .30	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9	5⅝	AMaltzeB .33	5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
44½	34½	Am MI 1.87e	4	2	34	33¾	33¾	−¾
2⅛	5⅛	AmMot Inns	5	52	6	5⅞	6⅛	−⅛
40½	29⅛	A Petrl 1.22	9	15	29½	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
8⅝	5⅛	A Plan 1.02t	7	12	7¼	6⅝	7¼+	½
9⅛	7⅛	A Rity 1.23e	6	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
9⅛	½	AmRltyT wt		7	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
16⅛	2½	Am Recreat	4	62	3¼	3	3	+⅛
16⅛	4⅝	A SafeE .58t	3	81	5	4½	4½	−½
6½	3⅛	A Techl .11e	3	34	3⅞	3	3	−⅛
9⅝	5	AmTrain Sv	5	76	5⅝	5	5¼+	¼
62	7⅝	AMICCp .84	5	29	9⅝	8¾	9	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	Andrea Rad		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Anglo G .10e	10	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Anthony Ind	2	110	3⅞	3½	3⅝	−⅝
2	⅝	AO Indust		7	¾	⅝	11-16	
4	1⅝	Applid Date	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
30½	20	Aquit Ca .20	22	18	24½	24½	24½+	½
2⅛	9-16	Argus Inc		30	¾	11-16	11-16	−1-16
82⅝	32⅝	Ariz Col .08e	8	12	18	13	19	
10⅝	7⅝	ArzCol pf.48		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
20⅝	8⅝	ArkLGs 1.30	8	147	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	−⅞
16⅛	6½	Armec Ent	3	28	7⅛	6⅞	7¼+	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Armin Cp	4	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Arrow Elect	3	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅝
16⅛	8	Arundel .89f	6	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
4½	2⅛	Arwood Cp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
87	8	Asamera O	28	200	12	10⅛	10¾+	⅛
12⅛	3⅞	Aspro .40b	3	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4⅝	1½	AssdFd .05p		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Astrex Inc	5	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	7	6	1	1	1	
7⅝	1⅞	AtlCoMrg wt		7	2½	2½	2½	−⅜
26½	10⅛	AtlC Mil .29h	6	22	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅝
1¼	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
34⅛	17½	Augatinc .10	24	2 1	22½	22½	22½	
26⅝	⅞	Austral Oil	24	36	17⅝	16⅝	16½	−1⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Auto Bldg		3	10	3	3⅝	−⅛
7½	2	Autmat Rad		4	35	2½	2	−⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20		4	5	5⅛	5	−⅛
67	41	Auto Switch		13	2	40	42½	42½ −1
8	1⅝	AVC Corp		6	32	2¼	2	2⅛
8⅝	2⅝	AVEMC .14		7	76	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
40⅝	31⅛	Avondl 1.15a		7	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
20⅝	10⅝	AVX Corp		11	14	12⅞	12¼	12¼ −⅝

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	6⅛	Badg M .50a	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
6⅝	4⅝	BaldSec .3le		11	5	5	5	
16⅝	12⅛	BanFd 1.45e		11	13⅛	13⅛	13½	−½
4⅛	1	BangPun wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅞	16	BansfrCt .1f	10	184	20⅛	18⅛	19⅞+	⅛
21	8⅝	BankTl .52e	11	27	9⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
7⅛	2	Banner .03	3	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Barbra Lyn	5	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	1⅝	Barclay Ind	8	10	2	1⅝	2 +	⅛
15⅛	7½	Barnwrd Ind	29	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛−	⅛
10⅛	3⅝	Barry R .42f	3	6	7	6⅞	6⅞−	⅛
10⅛	5	BarryWr .32	5	15	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
3⅛	1	Bartell Med	2	173	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Barth Sp .27	6	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Bartons Cdy	14	11	2	2	2	
3½	1	Baruch Fost		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	3⅝	Barwick ET	4	6	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
7⅝	3	BasInPet Cp	12	56	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
13⅛	8⅝	BayrkU .90e		32	9¼	9	9	−⅛
4	½	Bhavlorl RL	2	38	⅝	½	½	
4⅞	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	4	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1⅛	Belscot .10t	2	21	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅝
25⅝	14½	BenSM 2.62e	5	7	18	17½	17½−	⅝
6½	2⅝	Bengus Crp	5	52	5¼	2½	2½−	⅛
15¼	3	Berg En .44t	6	35	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞−	⅛
8	4½	BergRlt .57e		2	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
1	½	BergRlt wt		2	½	½	½	
7⅝	3	Berg Bruns	37	21	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
17	10⅞	Brg B pfI.15		17	10¾	10½	10½−	⅜
8⅛	3⅛	BernzOmel	8	21	4¼	4	4	−⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Berlea Corp	4	7	4⅝	4½	4½−	⅛
18½	3⅝	BervenC .10	5	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅝	3⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	57	8⅞	3⅝	8⅛−	⅛
32½	13⅛	Bic Pen .27	10	78	10½	10⅛	10½−	⅞
29⅝	16⅝	BgBear 1.08	5	5	18⅛	18	18	−½
20½	13⅝	BinkMf .80a	6	9	14⅝	14	14	
31⅝	10⅛	BinnySm .72	7	9	11	10⅛	10⅛	−½
16⅝	5	Bio Dynam	17	122	14⅝	13⅞	14¼+	⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Blessing .40	4	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Blount .03	3	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	Bluebird Inc	3	1122	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
1⅛	3-16	Bluebird wt		14	3-16	3-16	3-16	
24¼	7	Bodin Ap .40	3	55	8½	7⅞	7⅞−	⅝
7¼	4	Bohack Crp	87	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Bolt Berank	8	7	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	5	143	22⅝	21⅛	21⅝−	1⅛
25⅝	5⅛	Bowne .20	5	13	6½	6½	6½	
55	25⅝	BowVall .10	106	672	28⅛	25½	25½−	3
26⅝	6	Brad Ragan	5	19	7	6½	6½−	⅛
50	20	BradfCm Sy	26	20	20	18⅞	18⅞−	1⅛
8	3	Brnchin .26	6	6	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
17½	9½	BrantFar wt		2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
21⅞	15⅝	Brascen A 1	3	3061	16⅛	14⅝	16⅝−	2⅝
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	4	9	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Breezee Corp		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16½	9½	Brewer .40		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	BroDart Ind		7	1⅞	1½	1½	
5¼	2⅛	BrodySt .05e	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝−	⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		12	3½	3¼	3⅛	
32⅛	16¼	BwnFA .40b	10	1	16	16	16	−½
33⅝	15⅛	BwnFB .40b	10	4	16	16	16	+⅛
5⅛	5	BrwnF pf.40		4	5	5	5	
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	13	2	3½	3½	3½−	⅛
35⅞	7⅝	Buell In .25r	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞−	⅛
8½	2⅝	Bulidex .20	2	29	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛−	⅛
21⅝	11	Bundy 1.08a	4	35	16¼	31⅝	31⅝−	⅞
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind	32	18	2	1⅞	2	
20⅝	8⅛	BurnsInt .60	7	21	8⅝	8	8	−⅛
10½	4⅛	Butler Aviat	3	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝−	⅛
37½	16	Butfes G Oil	29	699	30⅝	28½	29½−	⅝

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4⅞	Cablcom Gn		7	5⅝	5½	5⅝−	⅛
13½	5	Cagles In A	3	10	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
19⅞	7⅞	Caldor .115b	6	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝−	⅛
16⅛	5⅝	Calcomp	29	79	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛−	½
4⅞	2⅝	Calvert Exp	17	67	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13⅝	5½	Camco Inc		13	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
6½	5 1-16	CampChbr	7	19	6⅛	6 1-16	6 1-16	−3-16
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	40	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11	6 9-16	Cdn Homstd	57	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	−3-16
14	10⅝	CdnInP 1.08	4	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝−	⅛
5⅝	3½	CdnMarc .15	11	61	3½	3	3	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Cdn MerMl	16	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞−	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Cdn Occident	11	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛−	⅛
61½	41	Cdn SuprOil	54	30	68⅛	67½	67½−	⅞
4⅝	1½	Canverl Int		30	1⅝	1½	1½−	⅛
3⅛	1	Canosa Ind	6	1	1	1	1	−⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Capital Res	9	6	8⅝	3½	3⅝	
5⅛	1½	CapitlFd .12	5	25	2⅛	2	2⅛	
13⅛	6⅝	Cap Ind .32e	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	5⅝	Caresse .20	4	49	3⅝	3½	3½−	⅛
100	59¼	Carnat .88a	16	180	59½	55¾	55¾−	4¼
72½	61	CargPL pf	5	2300	61½	61	61	
72½	61	CargPL pf 5		2300	61½	61	61	
9⅝	2½	Carr wt		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝−	⅛
9	1¼	Carrols Dev	8	52	2½	1⅞	2	
87⅛	16⅝	Castle AM 1	3	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
2½	1	Castleton In	16	181	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20½	10	Castlwd Int	10	6	14	11	11	
5⅝	4½	Cavitron Cp	17	16	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛−	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	CDI Corp	5	37	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	⅞	CelluCraft		7	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	CentSec .09e		21	4⅞	4½	4½	
6⅞	3⅝	Cntrlnd .11r	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16½	8½	Cenvill Com	2	14	8¼	7⅝	7⅞−	⅝
25⅞	15-16	Certron Cp	14	43	15-16	⅞	⅞−	⅛
14⅞	3⅛	ChamH .02h	7	273	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛−	⅛
3	1⅛	Charan Ind	4	2	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞−	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Charlr Mtl	4	22	3½	3	3	−⅛
8⅞	6	CHB Fd .55t	4	3	6⅝	6½	6½−	⅛
7⅝	7	CHC Corp	5	12	2½	2⅛	2½	
7⅛	3⅛	ChmExp .20	4	6	3⅝	3½	3½−	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	CherryB .24	32	5	10	10	10	
11½	3⅝	ChicUni .51t	7	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅝	7⅝	Child World	13	12	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Chlor C .44a	4	30	6	6	6	−⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	8	19	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
19⅞	14⅝	CICvF 1.59e		12	16	14⅝	15 +	⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	1	CIMtgGr wt		141	1⅝	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Cinema S Lt		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝−	⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		116	1	1	1	
36½	6¼	Circle K .25	8	468	9⅛	8¼	8⅞	
9½	2⅝	CitznFinl .16	7	24	2⅝	2½	2½−	⅛
3⅝	⅝	CitizMtsl wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛−	⅛
9⅝	4½	CityGsFl .53	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅞	6⅝	CK Petrolm	30	16	10⅛	10½	10⅝−	⅝
9⅝	2¼	CL Finl	2	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Clark Cons	6	17	15-16	13-16	13-16+	1-16
17⅞	7½	Clarkson .16	6	31	8	2 7⅝	7⅝−	⅛
10½	3⅝	Clarostat	4	5	4⅝	4½	4½−	⅛
4⅝	7⅝	Clary Corp		21	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛−	⅝
10⅛	6⅝	Clausng .40a	4	2	6½	6½	6½−	¼
11½	3⅝	Clopay .65r		41	3⅛	0	3 −	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	CMI Corp	20	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	CMI Inv wt		34	5⅝	5⅝	5½+	⅛
16⅝	9	Coachmn In	2	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛−	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Codesco .10e	9	2	6	5⅞	5⅞−	½
22⅞	11	Coff Mat .56	10	20	16⅞	13⅞	16⅝−	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Cohen Hatfd	6	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
7⅞	2⅛	Cohu In .15e	5	7	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞−	⅝
22⅛	2⅛	Coll Int	4	86	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
26⅝	8⅛	ColeNat .52	5	22	9⅞	9½	9½+	⅛
33	6⅝	Coleman .44	4	647	6⅝	5⅛	5½−	1⅛
10⅝	5⅛	ColTow .32e	2	9	5⅝	5	5 −	⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Col Coml .20		20	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
25⅛	6⅛	ColwellC .28	4	45	6⅛	5½	5½−	⅝
13½	4⅝	ColwMtg wt		22	5⅝	5	5 −	⅝
44	12½	Comb Com	9	41	13½	13	13½−	⅛
38⅞	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	18	61	16½	14	14½−	1½
27½	6⅛	ComIAlll .30	7	32	8⅞	6⅝	8⅛	
16¼	11½	CmlMet .60b	3	4	12¼	12½	12½−	½
9	1⅛	Commodor		20	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
15⅝	5¼	ComPsyc Cl	10	7	6	6	6	−⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Compac Cp	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	5⅞	Compdn .32	4	5	6	6	6	
2⅝	1	CompuDyn	10	8	1	⅞	1	
37½	17½	Compusrp	12	59	26	25⅛	26⅛−	6⅝
2⅞	1⅝	Comput Eq	9	6	1⅝	1½	1½−	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Comput Inst		5	1	⅞	⅞−	⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Comput Inv	7	24	2	1⅝	1⅝−	⅛
4⅞	2	Cmput Mch		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	½
16⅛	7⅛	Conche .28e		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝−	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Concrd Fab	14	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp		21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
6⅛	3⅞	Conlifly Con	11	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
91½	1⅞	Conroy Inc		2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	−⅞
7⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas	65	65	6⅝	6½	6½−	⅛
17⅛	6¼	Cons Ref .20	6	5	10⅛	10½	10½−	⅛
71½	6⅝	Consyne Cp	17	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
2⅝	1	Cont Master	7	43	1⅛	1	1	
5⅞	1⅛	Cont Tel wt		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9	Cook El .40	9	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝−	⅛
31⅝	14⅛	Cook In .40e	1	28	20½	19⅝	20 −	⅛
19⅞	8⅛	Cook Pt V 1	5	3	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛−	⅛
9⅝	2⅞	Cop Jar .20a		4	6½	3½	3½−	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Cordon Intl	10	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛−	⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Corel VABS		14½	4½	14½¼	16	16
24⅝	14⅝	CorrBlk .91a	7	38	15½	14⅝	14⅝−	⅞
4⅝	2	Cott Corp	106	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
5⅞	2	Cousins wt		23	2½	2½	2½	
83⅛	7⅝	CoxCbl Com	13	28	7½	6⅞	7 −	⅝
4⅝	1⅞	Craig Corp	3	3	2	1⅞	2	
8⅝	5	CramrE .21t	5	17	7⅝	7	7 −	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	CreatPr Wd	3	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
22	13¼	CreolP 2.20a	8	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
23⅛	14⅛	Crompton 1	5	1	14½	14½	14½	
23½	14½	Crompton 1	5	9	14½	14½	14½	
69	48½	CrossAT .43	25	14	49⅛	49	49 −	⅝
12⅛	7⅝	CrowlyM .40	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25	13½	CwnCPt .35r	7	4	17½	17	17 −	½
13	5⅝	Crwtr Ind	3	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil	16	48	10	15⅝	16⅝+	⅝
17⅝	6⅝	CSECorp .40	4	12	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
14⅛	4½	Cubic Cp .20	8	31	4⅝	4½	4½−	
4½	2	Curtis Math		17	2	1⅞	1⅞−	⅛
18½	6½	CutterA .22p		165	18½	16⅝	16⅝	

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	3	Damon .20p	3	2	3⅛	3	3	
3⅛	1	Data Contrl		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅞	16½	Data Dcumt	7	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛−	⅛
37¼	7½	Data Prod	6	34	3	2⅞	2⅞−

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(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	5 3-16	NorCdn Oils	16	96	5⅝	4½	4⅝	—13-16
89⅝	71	NNGMob wt		48	13	10½	11⅝	— ⅝
7¼	3⅛	Novo Corp	3	6	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
86⅝	10⅛	NumerCo Gb	34	3	16⅝	15	15⅝	—⅝

O

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4¼	OEA In .10e	7	6	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
42¼	17	Offshore Co	12	3	28¼	26⅞	28⅛	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Ohio Art .20	7	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	13⅞	OhioBrass 1	8	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
20	9	Oh Sealy .24	7	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
30	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	6	19	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	2½	Olin Ind .60	9	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
42⅞	9¼	OmanCp .20a	3	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅝
90¼	55¼	OOkep 8.29a	7	2130	77	76¼	76½	—1
28⅝	2	OpenRd Ind	1	372	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	1⅞	Originale		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	OrloHo .10h	3	6	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Ormand Ind	12	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
31½	6	OSullivr .20b	3	4	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
21	5⅝	Oxdbr Sprt 1	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅝	11¾	OvrhDr .32	7	14	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
6⅝	4⅛	Overs Secur		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5	OxfdFst .65e	7	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3	Ozark Airlin		50	3⅛	3	3	

P-Q

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	⅝	P&F Indust		14	⅝	11-16	¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Pac Cst Prp		10	1	1	1	
28⅝	18⅞	PGEdpf 1.50		2	19	19	19	
35	17	PGE pf 1.37		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	15¼	PGRd pf1.25		5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	23¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		6	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
27	23⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
26⅝	24⅝	PGE 8pf 2		4	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
10⅝	5½	P Holdg .34	4	19	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ½
14⅝	13¼	PNWTel 1.72	9	8	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	
65⅝	59½	Pac PL pf 5		250	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
10⅝	9⅝	Pall Corp .10		5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
9	1⅝	PaloFnl .05p	7	20	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	PaloAl 1.76a	4	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	9-16	PalmrMl wt		24	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
3⅝	2	Pantasote	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	ParaPkg .10	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Park El .26i	4	4	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Parkjan Hos	5	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¾	Parkvy Dis	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35	18⅝	Parsons .35e	17	4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Pat Fash .24	4	9	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Patagonia .20	6	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	PatPar Pap	3	4	2⅛	1⅞	2	
21⅝	6	PatoCG .20a	9	96	9½	9	9½	
1	9⅛	Patrick Pet	12	10	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	11½	PeasE 1.19e		10	12	12	12	
2	⅝	PeaseEll wt		23	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	Peel Elder	19	10	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
14⅝	7	PeerTu .20a	10	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Pen Dix wt		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	9	21	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅞	Penob Shoe		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Pentron Ind		6	½	½	½	—1-16
9½	12	PepBoys 1	4	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	PepCon .40	4	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Perini .20b	3	14	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅞	Permaner	11	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Phoenix Stl		57	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Pic n Pay St	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Pioner Plas	4	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Pioneer Sys	4	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4	Pioneer Tex	4	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	26	PHDM 1.20a	20	11	71⅛	69	69⅛	— 1⅝
7⅝	5⅝	PitWVT .57e	8	3	6	6	6	
37⅝	30¼	Pittway .60b	12	7	30¼	30½	30½	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	PizzaCp Am	11	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Plant Ind	12	19	4	4	4	
16⅝	14⅝	Plantronics	8	16	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
10	7-16	Plaza Group	7	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	3⅛	PlyGem .38t	3	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	1	PNB MR wt		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	7½	PneuSc .60a	5	3	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Pneumo Dy		13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Poloron Pd		20	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	8⅝	Polychr .65f	5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
3⅝	3	Potter Inst		21	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	16	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	10½	Pratt Lmb 1	6	6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3⅝	3	Pratt Rd .25	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Prel Corp	2	5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	16⅝	PrenHall .84	10	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
3⅝	9⅛	PresRIB .88	.31	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Presley Cos	2	977	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	8⅝	Preston .70	6	9	16⅝	15½	15½	— 1⅛
3⅝	4⅝	PrimMt .05e	4	15	4½	4½	4⅝	— ⅝
3⅝	15⅝	Prair Int 1b	5	15	18	17⅛	18	— ⅛
3⅝	9⅝	PrpCT 1.81e	6	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅝	9½	ProvGas .60	5	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	PrdRIE .36e	20	15	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	
3⅝	4⅝	PrudBdg .24	4	110	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅛	PSA Inc wt		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
58	58	PSCol pf4.25		z100	52	52	52	
2⅝	1⅝	PulteHmes	2	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	3⅛	PurnGrd 1s	3	12	3⅞	3½	3½	
3⅝	8⅛	Purepac Lb	11	12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
3⅝	9½	PutnamS .44	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛

R

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	11	Ranchrs Ex	20	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	23⅝	RangrO Can	79	35	29¼	28¼	28⅝	—⅝
3⅝	18⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	RaxdAm wt		108	3	2⅞	3	
3⅝	4	Rath Pack	45	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅝	Ray Resrcs		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	4	RB Indust	5	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	15⅝	RealEst .40	11	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
3⅝	16¼	RHinT .146e	8	2	13½	13¼	13½	+
3⅝	16	RitnTr 1.66e	8	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3⅝	12½	Recion 1a	5	57	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
3⅝	3⅛	Reeves Tele	6	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	17⅛	RefrigTr 12	3	13	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	10⅝	RelfPd .81e		8	7	6⅞	7	
3⅝	12	RemAr .80a	7	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	5½	RepHous .16	5	24	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2	RepMtln wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	51	RepNat NY	5	28	26½	26	26	
3⅝	48⅝	ResCntl .6e	20	46	35⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— 2
3⅝	11⅝	Reserve OG	1	92	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
3⅝	9⅞	Resistflx .30	7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	4⅝	ResrtsInt A	7	237	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	5⅝	ResrtsInt B	9	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	4⅝	Rest Assoc		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	8½	Rex Nor .41		67	2	2	2	
3⅝	9⅝	RH Med Svc	3	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	13⅝	Riblet Prod	3	10	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	5½	Richford In		1	2	2	2	
3⅝	6⅛	Richton .10e		30	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Riker Maxs		21	⅞	10-16	⅞	+1-16
3⅝	⅛	Riker Mix pf		15	⅛	⅛	5-16	+1-16
3⅝	20⅝	Riley Co	6	8	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
3⅝	36½	RioAlgm 1	9	3	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
3⅝	18⅝	RisdonM .34	4	6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
3⅝	12⅝	RitnFinS .24	12	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	15⅝	Robins Led	7	44	4⅝	4½	4½	
3⅝	39⅝	RobnItecn	12	21	24⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
3⅝	4⅛	Robin Inc		26	2⅛	2	2	
3⅝	14⅝	Rockwy .80a	4	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅝	3	Rodrk Hal		23	⅝	½	½	
3⅝	25	RogersCorp	14	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅝
3⅝	8⅛	Roland Intl		2	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	13⅛	Rollins Inl	12	183	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅝
3⅝	4⅛	Ronco Telep		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	4	Rosenan Br		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3⅝	10⅝	Rossmor Cp	2	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	4⅝	Rossmor wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	41	Rowan .14	19	15	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	9⅝	Royal Amer	110	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	6	RoyBch Col	4	35	2⅝	1⅞	2	
3⅝	8⅝	RPS Prod		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	RSC Indust	7	44	1⅝	1½	1½	
3⅝	4⅝	Ruddick Co		10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Rusco Ind	9	36	1⅛	1	1	
3⅝	5⅛	Russeks nc	3	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	15½	Russell .40a	3	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
3⅝	33⅝	Rust Cft .40	4	12	8	7⅛	7½	— ½
3⅝	29⅝	RyanHo .15e	8	34	12⅛	11½	11½	— 1
3⅝	7⅝	Ryerson Hay		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

S

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	2⅞	SpeedOp .30t	20	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5	Spelzmn Ind	3	48	2	2	2	
9⅛	3⅝	Spencer .32i	3	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Spiertex .72	3	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
18	11	SidAllen .60	3	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Sta Consltnt	3	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅝	14	StdCoasT 1	4	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5	⅝	Std Dredge		8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	5⅝	StdDredg pf		28850	5⅝	5	5⅝	
4½	2⅝	Std Metals	4	35	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	5⅛	StdMotA .40	4	17	5½	5⅛	5½	
3½	1⅛	StdPac Corp	4	7	2	2	2	
20⅛	10½	Std Prod 1	3	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	16½	Std Shrs .64f		8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6	StarSmk .60	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅛	StarrHo .20	4	17	6⅝	6½	6½	
10⅛	6	StereoSL .20h	3	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	10½	Statham Ins	9	8	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
12⅛	4⅝	Steiben Ind	5	40	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
1½	¼	Stellar Ind		5	½	⅜	½	
33⅝	13⅛	Stepn Ch .36	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	5	12	1	1	1	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	SterlPrs .15f	4	53	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7	Sterndent	5	69	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Stevcoknit	3	30	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	10	StopShop .90	4	25	13⅝	13	13	— ⅞
18⅛	4	STP Cp .53e	4	83	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Struth Wells	16	11	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Sunmnit Drg	14	22	⅞	⅝	⅞	
8⅛	4⅛	SunCityI .25	5	5	5	5	5	
25	13½	Sun Elec .40	9	5	10⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Sunair .16e	3	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
8⅝	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	5	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅝	SupIndIn .32	3	7	3	3	3	
17½	6½	Sup Surg Mt	5	14	6⅞	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Supronics	2	3	1⅛	7-16	7-16	
9	2⅛	Susquhana		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	4⅛	Susqu pf.75k		2	4½	4½	4½	
2⅝	⅝	SutrMtg wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
17	14⅝	SW Ind .40e	6	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
8⅛	2⅝	Synalloy	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
128⅛	46⅛	Syntex .40	34	973	175⅛	169⅛	170½	— 3
63	56¼	SyntexCp wt		35	57½	52	53⅛	— ½
32⅛	16	Sysco Cp .20	16	13	22	20⅞	20⅞	— 1⅛
8⅝	7⅝	System Eng		37	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛

T

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅞	10⅞	TastyB .92r	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
1⅞	7-16	Tech Sym		72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	4⅝	Technl Oper	5	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
3	¾	Technl Tape	6	74	¾	⅝	¾	
19⅛	6	Technicolor	5	57	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Technitrol	16	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
30	16⅛	Teion R .20a	18	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
27½	12⅞	Teletx 1.2f	4	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
5½	3	Telex Cp wt		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Tenna Corp		16	2	1⅞	1⅞	
8	3½	Tenneco wt		715	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅝
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng	2	58	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Tensor Cp	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	14	35	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	11⅞	TesoroPt wt		121	24⅝	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
72⅝	33⅝	TexasInt Co	20	608	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
66¼	58	TxPL pf4.36		225	59½	58½	58½	—1
7⅞	2½	Texstar	3	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
65¼	10⅝	Textron wt		5	10⅝	12⅛	10⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	8	3	3½	3½	3½	
11⅝	6⅞	Thrftmt .05a	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	1⅞	Tidwell .22p	8	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Tiffany .20	4	17	4⅛	4	4	
16⅛	7½	Timpte .20e	6	41	12⅛	12	12	— 1⅝
9⅛	2⅛	Titmus Opt		33	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅝
28⅛	17⅞	TMCM 1.69e		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝
25⅝	4⅛	Tolcheim .35	10	27	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅞	Tolchin Inst	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	ToppsG .20e	6	31	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	Torin Cp .50	5	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
1	.5⅝	TotalPet NA	7	87	6½	5 11-16	.5⅞	+3-16
20⅛	13½	Total pt.70		1	14	14	14	— ⅛
8	2⅛	TownCnt .20	3	x6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Tracor Inc	3	22	3⅞	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
10⅛	2⅝	TranLux .35	16	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Trnsair .01e		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+
9⅛	2⅝	Treadw .33t	4	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	TriSiMtr .20	4	28	4⅝	4½	4½	— ½
9⅛	1⅝	Tuftco Corp	4	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	4½	Turbodyne	24	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
28½	16⅛	Turnr C 1.20	5	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
13⅛	4	TwinFair In	4	37	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Tyco Labs	8	52	9	8⅝	8	⅝— ⅛

U

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .08	5	16	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
27½	16	UnaTr 2.38e	7	14	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅛	2	Unam Tr wt		31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	6⅛	UnAirPr .40	4	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Ash Inc	4	60	2⅞	2½	2½	—3-16
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		129	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	UnCosF .39f	7	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Un Dollar St	2	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	Unit Foods	4	40	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11	9⅝	Un Nat pf.70		157	11	11	11	
10⅞	4⅝	UnPDye .60	4	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
32⅝	20½	USBnT 2.37e	11	8	23⅝	23	23	— ½
7⅝	4⅝	US Cer .15e	4	11	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅝
19⅛	6⅝	US Filt .10e	8	53	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
21⅝	13⅝	USLSR 1.78e	10	29	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
2⅝	¾	USLss R wt		11	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	3	41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	3⅝	US Radium	6	2	4	4	4	
14⅝	6½	US Reducln	4	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅝
14⅛	7⅝	US Rub .54a	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	11	5	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
31	12⅝	Unity Buy S	9	10	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	UnivCig .10r	5	x6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13	7⅝	Univ Mar 9c	27	3	10	10	10	
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Univ Sav .26	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	10⅞	UrisBldg wt		13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	URS Systms	4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	24	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛

V

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	3	Val DOr Ind	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	5⅛	ValleyST .95t	6	50	5	5	5	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Valley Mlat	11	89	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
25⅛	9½	Valmac .60	1	27	14	13	13	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2

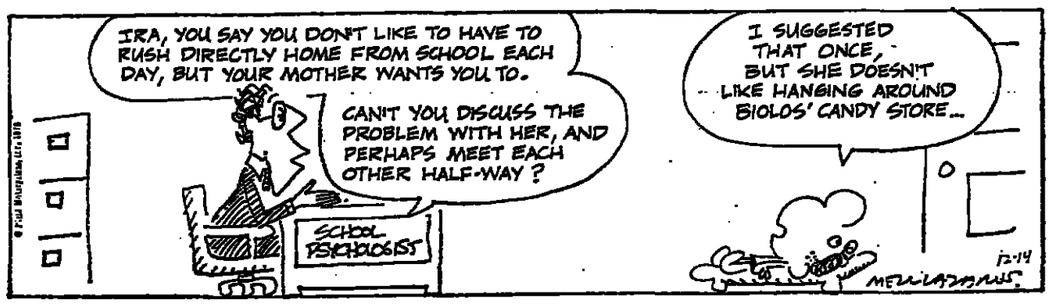
PEANUTS

B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Balancing with a distributional hand is always a tricky proposition when the opponents stop in one no-trump. The conservative view, probably the right one in rubber bridge or team play, is to leave well alone.

The activist position is that the opponents have probably found their right contract and should not be allowed to play in it. This philosophy has maximum appeal in a duplicate game when the activist bidder is not vulnerable.

This was the position on the diagramed deal. The activist was South. South had another factor in his favor when he balanced with two hearts against West's opening of one no-trump. He had passed originally, so North was unlikely to start thinking about a game. The opening no-trump was the weak variety, promising 13-15 points, which explains East's original pass.

The two-heart bid brought all the other players to unexpected life. East did his own balancing act with two spades, a bid that is usually made with a four-card suit since a five-card spade suit would have been bid in the first place.

By the time North had tried three hearts, and West had gambled with three no-trump, and South had followed through with four hearts, perhaps inspired by his straight flush, the auction had set some kind of record for balancing actions: two by South and one by each of the other players, making five in all.

As it turned out, the four-heart gamble paid off. North-South scored more than they would have done from defending three no-trump doubled. The opening lead was a spade to the jack and South ducked. East shifted to a heart, and the queen won in dummy.

The next play was both vital and unusual: the diamond queen, which was taken by the king. Another trump lead was taken by the ace in dummy, and South was happy to find that he had no trump losers.

He led the diamond ten, and discarded a club. West won with the ace, and that was the last trick for the defense. South still had two entries to the dummy, the club ace and a spade ruff, so he could ruff out East's diamond jack and make 10 tricks.

NORTH
♠ 104
♡ AQ9
◇ Q10972
♣ A104

WEST
♠ K96
♡ K10
◇ AK64
♣ Q973

EAST
♠ QJ87
♡ J3
◇ J85
♣ K652

SOUTH (D)
♠ A532
♡ 876542
◇ 3
♣ J8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
4 ♡	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	B	I		B	A	N	F	F		C	O	S	A
T	A	O	S		A	G	R	E	E		H	A	I	L
O	R	S	O		F	R	A	N	Z	L	I	S	Z	T
M	U	S	T	A	F	A				O	S	T	E	O
			O	X	L	I	P		J	O	E			
S	U	B	P	O	E	N	A		A	P	L	O	M	B
A	L	L	E	N		D	R	O	P	S		V	I	E
I	T	E	S		P	I	Q	U	E		T	E	N	T
T	R	A		B	E	A	U	T		Z	E	R	O	S
H	A	R	M	E	R		E	R	R	A	N	T	R	Y
			I	Z	E		T	I	E	N	S			
A	W	A	K	E				G	L	Y	P	T	I	C
T	R	I	A	L	J	U	D	G	E		O	R	L	E
T	E	N	D		A	L	I	E	N		T	E	L	L
U	N	T	O		S	M	A	R	T		S	K	Y	S

BOOKS

CHILD OF GOD

By Cormac McCarthy. 197 pp. Random House. $5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT'S interesting to see how a good writer can make us care about a "bad" character. I mean bad in a moral sense. Talent, it seems, can find the humanity behind the inhuman, the pathos that comes from being out of step with the world, the loneliness, like death, that is the wages of sin. In spite of our increasing disillusionment in fiction and in the social sciences with homo sapiens, he is still all that we've got and only the most obdurate misanthrope can resist him when he is presented in the round, when even his imperfections pulse with life and hope.

An evil character brilliantly portrayed will awaken our empathy—even sympathy—more readily than a good one in a pedestrian description. It seems that we hunger for vividness, that we are afraid of being engulfed in a gray anonymity. Give me character of any kind is an unspoken plea of our age, to which the "charismatic" craze bears witness. I think, for example, that the unprecedented hostility shown to President Nixon is not a response to his character or his politics, but to his insistence on concealing his character in his politics.

I suppose that Ballard, the protagonist of Cormac McCarthy's "Child of God," is evil, but I hesitate to call him that. It is not a philosophy of permissiveness or any diabolist leanings that inhibits me, but the fact that he is so real, coupled with the further condition that all of his actions flow so naturally from what he is. He murders, rapes, vandalizes corpses, sets fires and steals—yet Mr. McCarthy has convinced me that his crimes originated in a reaching for love. Now ordinarily such a statement—and there is no shortage of them—would make me feel very impatient with the person who made it. But art, apparently, hath charms to soothe the indignant breast.

I cared about Ballard and very nearly forgave him his sins because the author seduced me into feeling that he was someone I knew very well—so well that I felt like a reluctant neighbor being questioned by reporters about the fellow next door who had just committed a lurid crime. That's the magic of art. It can make you contradict yourself, surprise yourself, discover charities you blush to confront. When Ballard lugged a dead girl several miles to his freezing shack and thawed her out in front of the fire so that he could vandalize her, I felt not disgust but pity. "He poured into that waxen ear everything he'd ever thought of saying to a woman." Well, I temporized, it seems to be the best he can do.

When he goes out and buys clothes for the dead girl, so he can dress and undress her—first going outside so he can ste[illegible] look at her through the win[illegible] —I could see the perver[illegible] poetry of it. It was the sa[illegible] sort of feeling that induced [illegible] to carry everywhere with [illegible] two huge teddy bears and [illegible] stuffed tiger he had won a[illegible] shooting gallery. When he be[illegible] wearing the clothes of his [illegible] female victims as he went out [illegible] commit murder, his charis[illegible] took on still another dimensi[illegible] one harder for me to feel [illegible] one that the author's concep[illegible] of him could still afford.

Mr. McCarthy has the [illegible] kind of Southern style, one [illegible] fuses risky eloquence, intri[illegible] rhythms and dead-to-rights a[illegible] racy. I've often wondered wha[illegible] this kind of writing—Will[illegible] Faulkner is the classical ex[illegible] ple—isn't partly a result of [illegible] black influence on South[illegible] speech, a stress on sonorous[illegible] and musicality. Whatever [illegible] source, the author uses it [illegible] splendid effect in several fl[illegible] less scenes. In one of th[illegible] Ballard is sleeping in his sh[illegible] when a pack of hunting d[illegible] close on the trail of their p[illegible] follows its scent through [illegible] doorless entrance and out [illegible] window, while he, first terri[illegible] then enraged, strikes out [illegible] them.

When Ballard finds a rusty [illegible] axhead and takes it to the bla[illegible] smith to be sharpened, the sm[illegible] croons a beautiful elegy to [illegible] lost instinct of workmanship. [illegible] scribing, again in infall[illegible] rhythms, each step of the p[illegible] cess. "Some people will p[illegible] around at somethin else," he s[illegible] "and leave the tool they're hel[illegible] to perdition but the proper th[illegible] is to fetch her out the min[illegible] she shows the color of gr[illegible] Now we want a high red. W[illegible] a high red. Now she comes." [illegible] another scene, a father cat[illegible] his daughter behind the b[illegible] with a boy and chases him [illegible] But then he finds sex so str[illegible] in the air that before he real[illegible] what he is doing, he has ta[illegible] the boy's place. His daugh[illegible] response ought to go down in [illegible] annals of Southern histo[illegible] "Daddy, quit," she says.

To demonstrate that he is [illegible] man too, Mr. McCarthy make[illegible] few small mistakes here [illegible] there. He ought to resist wo[illegible] like strobic, palimpsest, mu[illegible] and inculpate, as well as im[illegible] sions like knew not. And the [illegible] an apostrophe to fate on p[illegible] 156 that belongs in someb[illegible] else's book. But these are o[illegible] flowings, mere spills, from [illegible] brimming imagination. "Chil[illegible] God" is no idle title. Ballar[illegible] one, like you and me and [illegible] author, too, and this book [illegible] going to let us forget it.

Mr. Broyard is a book revi[illegible] for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MY MOM WAS SAYIN' THAT CHRISTMAS SEEMS TO COME AROUND AWFUL FAST! AN' ANOTHER CRAZY THING SHE SAID...."

JUMBLE®

—that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

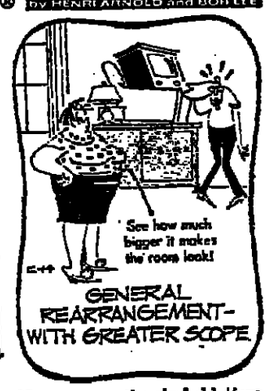
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VANER

HEALT

REFOLG

LARPIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOGIC TAKEN BROGUE GYRATE

Answer: *Two is one it causes trouble!*—A TRIANGLE

CROSSWORD

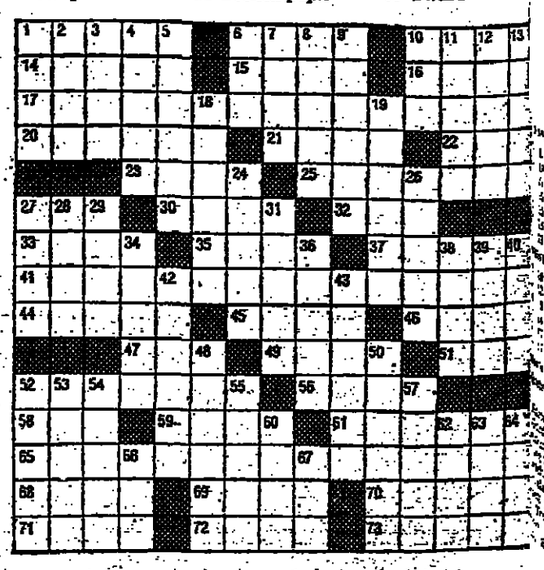
By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Secret group
6 North Carolina cape
10 Morse or area
14 Declaim
15 Latest thing
16 Seed appendage
17 Start of a Russian author's quote
20 Threatening words
21 Sprat's preference
22 Southern German: Abbr.
23 Aquatic bird
25 Raphael's *Madonna*
27 Gibraltar denizen
30 Marine hazard
32 Golfer's concern
33 Joined the fox hunt
35 White House pet
37 Sorrowful, poetically
41 More of quote
44 Animal
45 Rodent
48 Aftermath of a scrape
47 Hagen
49 Mack and Lewis
51 Part of a G. & S. title
52 Cinematography effect
56 Dance step
58 *Bronze or Iron*
59 Musical prince
61 "—— of Honey"
65 End of quote and name of author
68 Forthwith
69 Flying prefix
70 Roman official
71 For fear that
72 Lack
73 Neck parts

DOWN

1 Perry of song
2 Sandarac tree
3 Ruin
4 Lopsided
5 Antilles group
6 To's companion
7 Title
8 Miss de Mille
9 Merchandising level
10 Coolidge
11 African antelope
12 Soft seat
13 French pupil
18 Deprived
19 Kind of football kick
24 Below, in poem
26 Prehistoric mounds
27 Muscat residen[illegible]
28 *Corn bread*
29 Old Norse wor[illegible]
31 Fountain order
34 Follow
36 "—— moi . . ."
38 "To —— his own"
39 Ancient Syria
40 Dissidents, for short
42 Holy Roman emperor
43 Cardinal
48 Stables cleaned by Hercules
50 Shiny cotton
52 Disastrous
53 —— goose
54 Apollo's birthplace
55 Pith helmet
57 Italian lake
60 Distinctive
62 Small piece
63 Falsehood
64 —— out (make do)
66 Cockney's clu[illegible]
67 Sward



هكذا من الأصل

Yankees Hire Williams Despite Finley's Threats

N.Y. Team Says It 'Waited Long Enough'

[NE]W YORK, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The New York [Yan]kees baseball team signed Dick Williams today [as t]heir new manager—a move which appeared to [have d]esigned to force the hand of Oakland A's [owne]r Charles O. Finley, who has threatened to [if] the New York team signed Williams without [pay]ing the A's compensation.

"[W]e have waited long enough," Yankee president [Gen]e Paul said. "To wait further would jeopardize [the] Yankees' chances of success in 1974 and there[fore] would be unfair to our fans."

[Wi]lliams still has two years left on his mana[gerial] contract with Finley and the A's, but he [offi]cially resigned after the seventh game of the [World] series in October. Williams claims that [Finle]y publicly gave him his release from the [contra]ct, but Finley says he did not.

[Wil]liams signed a contract with the Yankees for [the n]ext three seasons to become the 19th manager in the club's 72-year history. He succeeds Ralph Houk, who resigned after the final day of the regular season and later signed with Detroit. The Houk signing with Detroit had a dubious status after Finley demanded compensation from the Yankees for Williams, and the Yanks, to protect their interests, suggested that Detroit might owe compensation to the Yanks for Houk.

Third Team

The Yankees are the third team Williams has managed. His first major league managerial job was at Boston in 1967, when he was given the job after two seasons at Toronto of the International League.

In his first season with the Red Sox, he led the team to their "impossible dream," when they jumped from ninth place to first in one of the great comebacks in baseball history and carried the St. Louis Cardinals to seven games in the World Series before losing.

He led the A's to consecutive world championships in 1972 and 1973.

Williams said he felt that he was a free agent before he signed the contract today. But he refused to say how he came to that conclusion.

"I can't answer that question. I don't care to discuss that now. I checked it out with my lawyers to make sure I was free to negotiate," he said.

Williams previously had maintained that Finley had released him on national TV after Oakland had won the World Series, but a check of the TV tapes showed that Finley's statements were vague and didn't specifically say that he was releasing Williams from his contract.

Asked what he thought Finley might do, Williams said, "I couldn't say what Mr. Finley will do."

At La Porte, Ind., Finley said today he'd prefer to have no comment at this time.

"All I can tell is this and nothing else," Finley said. "I got a telegram Wednesday afternoon from *Joe Cronin [American League president] asking* me to be in Boston on Dec. 19.

"That's all it said, but I assume he plans to announce his ruling on the Williams matter at that time. I also assume now that the Yankees got the same telegram at the same time and decided to make a fast move," Finley said.

Dick Williams

Padres' Move Brings Action By San Diego

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—San Diego City officials, fighting tenaciously to keep the Padres baseball team there, filed suit in Federal Court yesterday to remove baseball from the anti-trust exemption it has enjoyed since 1922.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court of the Southern District of California, also asks the court to award the city $72 million in triple damages.

The city contends that it would suffer $24 million in damages as a result of the loss of the club, but triple damages are sometimes awarded in successful anti-trust suits. The court could also decide that damages are considerably lower or nonexistent.

San Diego City attorney John Witt, who was in Washington yesterday, said the $24 million includes $12 million of increased expenses for operating the City Stadium and retiring its bonds, and $12 million for breaking the stadium lease contract, which still has 15 years to go.

Named as defendants in the suit are C. Arnholt Smith, Padres' owner; Joseph B. Danzansky, Robert I. Schattner and Marvin Willig, the prospective D.C. owners; the National League and its president, Charles S. (Chub) Feeney, and Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Also named are these members of a two-year-old committee to return baseball here: Rep. B.F. Sisk, D., Calif.; Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R., Va.; Rep. Melvin Price, D., Ill.; Rep. Frank Horton, R., N.Y.; Julian Dugas, an aide to D.C. Mayor Walter Washington; Joseph E. Cronin, American League president; John Galbreath, owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and Edmund Fitzgerald, president of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Listed as co-conspirators, from whom "no money is necessarily being sought," are: Vice-President Gerald R. Ford; speaker of the House Carl Albert; AL club owners; Alexander Hadden, Kuhn's lawyer; former Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y.; Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D., Mo.; Rep. Peter Rodino, D., N.J., who succeeded Celler as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Mayor Washington.

Asked jokingly why he did not simply enter the whole Congressional Directory, Witt replied in the same vein, "We've still got time to do that."

Alex Webster Quits

NFL Giants Lose Head Coach

By Dave Anderson

[EAS]TLEY CITY, Dec. 13 (NYT).—[At] the close of what looms [as a] second worst season in the [club's] history of the New York [Giants], Alex Webster announced [his re]signation yesterday as coach, [effective] following Sunday's final [game] with the Minnesota Vikings.

[I've] been with this club since [it. I] feel like Wellington Mara [should] father," Webster said, allud[ing t]o the Giants' owner. "But [I ho]nestly feel it's time for a [chang]e. I'll stay with the club [throu]gh Sunday and that's it. I [have] to look for something else [to do] football."

[The] Giants have won only two [games] this year against 10 losses [and] a tie. Their worst season [was] [19]66, when they had [a 3]-11 won-lost-tied record.

[Web]ster, a 42-year-old former [playe]r coming back with the Giants [when] they won the 1956 National [Foot]ball League championship [and s]ix Eastern Division titles, [was c]onsidered popular with the [playe]rs, but he was unable to [instil] much motivation among [them] this season. His decision to [resign] occurred in a meeting with [Mara] on Monday before the game [in Los] Angeles.

[Aske]d if he felt he would have [been] discharged as coach by [Mara] if he had not resigned, [Webste]r replied:

"[In] general, the relationship I had with Well, I probably would have called the shot more than he would."

Mara was not present at the news conference. The owner, whose family has controlled the team since it was organized in 1925, was in Philadelphia for a meeting of the Central Eastern Players Organization, an NFL scouting combine. Mara's name was on a prepared statement issued to newsmen. Regarding a successor, Mara stated:

"I have decided upon a course of action and will have an announcement as soon as it can be implemented, hopefully before the player draft [Jan. 29-30]."

One theory is that Mara will hire a general manager to take over the day-to-day operation, which Mara has been performing himself. If a new general manager materializes, he presumably would play a major role in selecting the new coach. Speculation listed Jim Finks, the Vikings' general manager, and Jack White, the San Francisco 49ers' general manager, who was once in the Giant organization, as possible candidates.

Other Candidates

Regarding a new coach, such college coaches as Ara Parseghian of Notre Dame and Darrell Royal of Texas would be considered, along with those candidates with an NFL background, such as Bill Arnsparger, the assistant head coach of the Miami Dolphins, and Bart Starr, the former quarterback of the Green Bay Packers who spurned five NFL head coaching offers last year. Another candidate might be Dick Nolan, an ex-Giant now the 49er coach.

In the past, the Giants have promoted their coaches from within the family of assistant coaches. Webster was an assistant coach. So was his predecessor, Allie Sherman. So was Sherman's predecessor, Jim Lee Howell, who in 1954 replaced Steve Owen, the head coach beginning in 1931.

This time, Mara, in his statement, asked Webster to inform his staff of seven assistants that "they will be at liberty to seek other employment" after Sunday's game. The seven assistants are Jim Garrett, Matt Hazeltine, Jim Katcavage, Emlen Tunnell, Joe Walton, Allan Webb and Ray Wietecha. All but Garrett were Giant players. Mara's request appeared to preclude Garrett or Wietecha as potential coach candidates.

In his five seasons, Webster compiled a 29-39-2 record, with one game remaining. Three years ago, when the Giants were in contention for the National Conference playoffs until they lost to the Los Angeles Rams in their final game, he was named the NFC coach of the year by the United Press International and the Washington Touchdown Club.

Dejected Alex Webster enters locker room after a loss.

Namath Peers at Future But Can't Decide on It

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Everybody's talking about Joe Namath's future, so the only person who can do anything about it spoke up yesterday—but he offered little insight into which road he may follow after he plays the last game of the season Sunday.

Do you want to continue playing after this season? "I don't know," he replied. "That would be a decision reached in the off-season, I guess."

Do you want to play in the proposed World Football League? "That's Jimmy's business," he said, referring to Jimmy Walsh, his lawyer who would negotiate any deal with the WFL. "It's none of my business. I have a job now."

Do you want to continue with the Jets? "If I played, I'd rather play here than anywhere else. I've been here nine years."

But what if the Jets wanted to trade you? "I'd like to go to a warm-weather place and a team that's a contender. I'd want to be part of a winner; that's where the fun is. Losing isn't attractive; it's no fun."

In discussing the possibility of being traded, though, what Namath didn't mention was that his two-year contract, of which this is the second year, has a no-trade clause, a fact that isn't generally known.

Namath, of course, could waive that clause if he liked the team the Jets might want to send him to, but the Jets obviously would be limited in finding a place that would appeal to the quarterback.

At the same time, Namath would have difficulty jumping to the WFL next season because of the option clause, which binds a player to his team for one year after the contract expires.

Walsh, who has had talks with WFL representatives, has suggested that the option clause possibly could be circumvented, but if the situation develops, it most likely would end up in the courts.

Some feel Namath's behavior in not making a firm announcement on his plans is a ploy to extract a more lucrative contract from the Jets. But as he talked it was apparent that this was not the case.

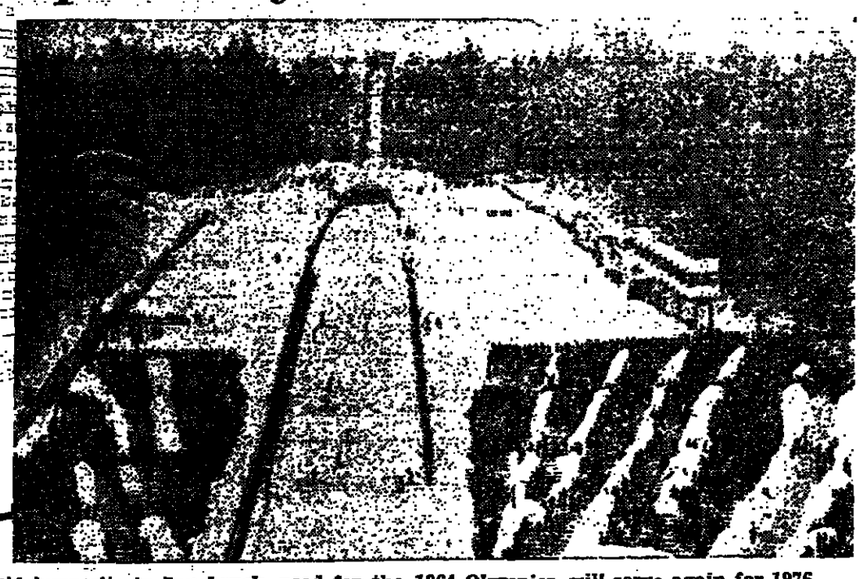
Furthermore, as he talked about a possible retirement, it was noted that in several instances in the past he has made stronger statements or given more definite indications about plans to quit—*and then kept on playing.*

"I don't have to make a decision right now," he said. "I'll make it when I have to. The main thing is how I feel. If I want to play or if I don't want to play, if I can or I can't. Right now, I'm not looking past next week."

The Scoreboard

MARATHON—At Fukuoka, Japan, Frank Shorter of the United States breezed through the eighth Fukuoka International Marathon Race to win his third consecutive championship. He finished in 2 hours, 11 minutes and 45 seconds, 450 meters ahead in the 42.195 kilometer race.

...mphasis for 1976 Winter Games Is Simplicity...



...ski-jump site in Innsbruck, used for the 1964 Olympics, will serve again for 1976.

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The emphasis in this city, where the Olympic Winter Games will be held in 1976 for the second time in 12 years, is on simplicity.

Two reasons are given for the simple touch: to save money, and to reawaken the old Olympic spirit at a time when sports leaders everywhere are worried by the menace of commercialization.

Innsbruck already has coined a name for the Olympics—the unpretentious games—which organizers say is in line with the city's modest aims. Olympic leaders are concerned over spiralling costs of the games, and over a growing tendency toward spectacle and "gigantism."

Innsbruck says that it is determined to hold total costs to about £15,600,000. Although the cost may seem large, it is only one-eighth of Montreal's projected budget for the 1976 summer Olympics.

The chief reason for Innsbruck's economies is that many installations built for the Tyrolean city's first winter games in 1964 still exist.

The Olympia Ice Stadium, inaugurated in 1964, requires only slight modification for the ice hockey and figure-skating events of 1976. Ski jumps, ski runs, bobsleigh and tobogganing courses also are virtually ready.

Innsbruck qualified for the 1976 games almost by accident. The International Olympic Committee's original choice was Denver, Colo., but that had to be changed when voters last year barred the state from providing funds.

Existing Facilities

The Olympic committee chose the Austrian city because of its relatively recent experience and existing facilities, against bids from the Mont Blanc region of France, Lake Placid in New York State, and Tampere Finland.

The choice was a major boost for Innsbruck, where six of every 10 persons claim to be Alpine skiers. The city, with a population of 120,000, lies in mid-Tyrol, within easy reach of some of Austria's ski resorts.

Superbly confident of their ability to stage successful games, civic leaders are apprehensive only about whether there will be enough snow.

There was virtually no snow in Innsbruck during the 1964 games, and organizers were forced to call in the Austrian Army to haul snow from other parts of Tyrol Province.

"If we succeeded in 1964, without snow, we shall be even more successful in 1976—provided the snow falls," says Innsbruck Buergermeister (mayor) Alois Lugger.

Lugger says there will be nothing luxurious about the 1976 games. He is a stern opponent of Olympic gigantism: "It would not be right only for the bigger cities of the world to stage Olympic Games. This would be wrong from the standpoint of the Olympic spirit."

Start Feb. 4, 1976

Innsbruck counted more than a million spectators for the 1964 games, and at least that many are expected during the 12-day games starting Feb. 4, 1976.

In one innovation designed to hold costs down, agreement has been reached to use a combined run for bobsleigh and toboggan events.

The cost of building a new Olympic village is regarded as an investment in the future. Thirty-five apartment blocks are being built, with a total of 624 apartments to be shared by an estimated 1,700 sportsmen from 40 nations. When the Olympics are over, the apartments will be used as dwellings. The Olympic village built in 1964 was taken over similarly for housing needs.

...As Sites Become More Precious

[INNS]BRUCK, Austria, Dec. 13 [(Reuters)]—Future Olympic winter [games] may be restricted to sites [where] they have been staged be[fore, o]rganizers of the 1976 games [say].

[The]re is a growing tendency [to re]strict the number of *Olym*[pic sit]es," said Karl-Heinz Klee, [secre]tary-general of the Austrian [Olymp]ic Organizing Committee. [Not o]nly for financial reasons, [but a]so to avoid environment [proble]ms."

[You c]an very well imagine that [Innsbr]uck would stage the games [again] and even several more [times] to become a kind of per[manen]t Olympic site," Klee said. [The s]ame goes for other pre[-Olym]pic sites like Cortina, Italy; [St. M]oritz, Switzerland, and [Squaw] Valley, California."

[All] the first Olympic winter [games] were staged in 1924 at [Chamo]nix, France; they were [spread] to 10 various sites on [three] continents—Europe, North [Ameri]ca and Asia. Only St. Moritz staged it twice: 1928 and 1948.

"The 1976 Innsbruck games will be held on the same facilities as in 1964," Klee said. "Therefore, there will be no ravaging of the countryside."

Waste of Money

Many have felt it was a waste of money to construct new Olympic facilities at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, in 1936, St. Moritz in 1948, Cortina in 1956 and Innsbruck in 1964—all only a few hours drive from each other.

"I think there will have to be some rethinking of this problem," Klee said. "We can no longer neglect the environment problems." There will be no environment problems for the 1976 games because all but one of the facilities already exist. Or, as one Innsbrucker put it, "Our countryside was ravaged already in 1964."

The only new construction will be a *combined bob and toboggan* run, marking the first time in winter sports history that these two sports will compete on the same track.

"The bob runners did not like the idea," Klee said. "But they had to accept it at the International Olympic Congress at Varna, Bulgaria, this year or risk the nonappearance of their sport on the 1976 Olympic program."

All other 1976 Olympic events will be held on the same sites as in 1964: the men's downhill on the Patscherkofel slopes, only six kilometers (4 miles) from the town's center, and all the other Alpine races on the Axamer Lizum, west of Innsbruck.

The Patscherkofel downhill track has been *broadened* by cutting trees to avoid tragic accidents like the fatal crash of Australia's Ross Milne, who died in a pre-Olympic training run there in 1964.

The Nordic events again will be held in Seefeld, a village 40 minutes by train from Innsbruck, on the same cross-country runs as in 1964.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
EAST						
Boston	16	4	3	35	118	68
Montreal	16	7	3	35	88	70
N.Y. Rangers	13	8	8	34	112	88
Toronto	13	11	5	31	96	82
Buffalo	14	11	2	30	70	120
Detroit	9	16	2	20	79	120
Vancouver	6	14	5	17	59	83
N.Y. Islanders	5	14	7	17	83	85
WEST						
Philadelphia	16	6	4	36	75	43
Chicago	13	5	8	34	85	48
Atlanta	12	9	6	30	69	70
St. Louis	11	9	6	28	71	63
Minnesota	7	13	7	21	77	92
Los Angeles	8	16	4	20	73	89
Pittsburgh	8	15	4	20	73	103
California	7	19	2	16	65	110

Wednesday's Games

Buffalo 1, New York 1 (Ramsey; Stemkowski).

Pittsburgh 9, California 1 (Schock, Lalonde 2 McDonough, Snell, Pronovost, *Burrows, Apps 2; J. Stan*).

Philadelphia 2, Chicago 2 (MacLeish, Dornhoefer; Frig, Redmond).

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
EAST						
[Nor]land	17	10	1	35	109	92
[illegible]	13	11	2	29	89	89
[illegible]	13	15	3	29	113	102
[illegible]	13	15	3	29	110	105
[illegible]	11	16	2	24	99	102
[illegible]	11	13	1	23	83	88
WEST						
[illegible]	17	10	0	34	92	78
[illegible]	15	12	1	31	107	94
[illegible]	14	9	3	31	98	90
[illegible]	13	14	3	29	107	103
[illegible]	12	17	0	24	88	110
[illegible]	10	17	0	20	86	108

Wednesday's Games

[illegible]ver 2, Quebec 1 (Mignault, [illegible] Gendron).

[illegible]Angeles 7, Edmonton 2 (Tardif, [illegible] Thomas, Gordon 2, Veperuzzo, [illegible] Lunde, Perkins).

[illegible]on 3, Winnipeg 2 (Hughes, Howe, [illegible]re; Woytowich, Bordeleau).

[illegible]ersey 4, Cleveland 2 (Bradley 2, [illegible] Perry; Jarrett 2).

[illegible]ngland 8, Toronto 6 (French [illegible]nder, Harris, Sheehy, Hurley; [illegible] 2, Gibson, Sentes, Carleton,

ABA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
EAST				
Carolina	22	10	.688	—
Kentucky	17	10	.630	2 1/2
New York	19	12	.613	2 1/2
Virginia	8	18	.300	11
Memphis	9	22	.290	12 1/2
WEST				
Utah	16	13	.552	—
Indiana	16	15	.516	1
Denver	14	14	.500	1 1/2
San Antonio	15	16	.484	2
San Diego	12	18	.400	4 1/2

Wednesday's Games

New York 107, Carolina 97 (Taylor 28, Paulitz 22; Caldwell 18, Owens 18).

Utah 123, Denver 112 (Wise 23, Boone 27; Simpson 27, Roberts 19).

San Diego 119, Indiana 113 (Lamar 30, Johnson 29; McGinnis 30, Daniels 18, Leller 18, Brown 18).

Kentucky 98, San Antonio 84 (Issel 28, Dampier 21; Nater 18, Averitt 12).

Virginia 88, Memphis 87 (Gervin 23, Eakins 12, Powell 13; Thompson 32, Neumann 15).

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Boston	21	5	.808	—
New York	17	13	.567	6
Buffalo	12	18	.400	11
Philadelphia	9	20	.310	13 1/2
Central Division				
Capital	14	11	.560	—
Atlanta	12	15	.464	2 1/2
Houston	11	18	.379	5
Cleveland	11	20	.355	6
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	25	4	.862	—
Chicago	23	7	.767	2 1/2
Detroit	19	11	.633	6 1/2
KC-Omaha	8	23	.258	18
Pacific Division				
Golden State	16	9	.640	—
Los Angeles	17	14	.548	2
Portland	11	18	.379	7
Phoenix	10	19	.345	8
Seattle	11	23	.324	9 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Detroit 114, Los Angeles 98 (Lanier 33, Adams 18; Goodrich 31, Hawkins 18).

Boston 126, Buffalo 110 (White 32, Havlicek 31; McAdoo 42, McMillan 17).

Seattle 100, Philadelphia 93 (Snyder 24, Haywood 20; Carter 22, Willis 19).

College Basketball

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

East

Niagara 85, St. Peter's 78.
Syracuse 75, Lasalle 68.
Seton Hall 69, Cal Poly (SLO) 62.
St. Bonaventure 95, St. Francis (NY) 84.
Brown 63, Yale 56.
Rochester 58, Army 56.

South

South Carolina 104, Depaul 88.
American U. 75, Delaware 45.
Catholic U. 82, Md. (Balt. County) 69.
VMI 58, Madison 54

Midwest

Bowling Green 96, Ball St. 71.
Michigan St. 91, Michigan 63.
Michigan 83, W. Mich. 76 (3 OTs).

Southwest

Oklahoma St. 72, Hardin-Simmons 73.

West

Boise St. 76, Washington St. 67.

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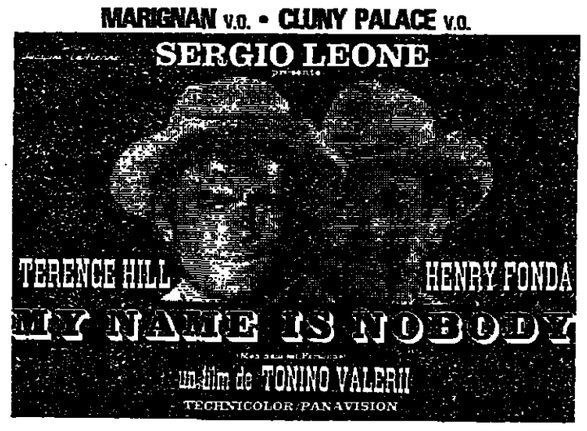

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Observer

'Shiny New Haldeman'

By Russell Baker

DEAR Santa Claus:

I write to you tonight, my fellow American, about a major list of gift requests of absolutely vital importance to the national security of the United States.

Baker

First, however, let me be quite frank with you about one vital point. It is this, my fellow eleemosynary spirit:

I believe firmly in Santa Claus. I believe firmly that Santa Claus can deliver the goods when the chips are down and the ball is on the 1-yard line.

"Ah," you will say, "but why do you believe that, Mister President? Why do you believe in Santa Claus? Isn't believing in Santa Claus old-fashioned and out-of-date, like believing in mother and believing in root beer?"

* * *

And my answer to that is yes. If it is old-fashioned and out-of-date to believe in mother and root beer, then I choose proudly, my fellow humanitarian, to be old-fashioned and out-of-date.

And that is why I believe in Santa Claus. Some of my advisers cautioned me against turning to Santa Claus with this major list of vital gift requests.

It would be too hard, they said, if I tried to go the Santa Claus route. "Take the easy way, Mr. President," they told me. "Just give the checkbook to Pat and send her out to a shopping mall some Saturday afternoon."

I met with the National Security Council and carefully weighed all the arguments on both sides of the issue, and then I flew to Camp David to be alone.

Not all of my advisers approved the course I charted there. "I will never shun the hard way when it happens to be the right way," I told them.

"Oh, please, Mr. President, take the easy way," they begged me. With all due respect for their integrity, I pointed out that to do so would be shabby, mean, unworthy and despicable.

* * *

And that is why, my fellow donor of good things to our fellow Americans, I chose to pursue the Santa Claus policy instead of letting Pat do the shopping.

But you will say, "Quit running on and get to the point, Mr. President. What is it that you want Santa to bring you?"

My answer to that is very simple. If the President wants to run on once in awhile instead of getting right to the point, it may irritate the kind of people who work at CBS and The Washington Post, but it will never irritate the American people, any more than they will ever be irritated by mother and root beer.

That is why I am able to remain so calm and cool in my letter writing, even when I am anticipating impertinent questions that will arise in the minds of people reading my letters.

Some people would say, particularly if they were Santa Claus and were getting a letter from the President of the United States—they would say, "I was joking when I accused you of running on Mr. President, and that joke is now inoperative. Santa Claus realizes that joking is inappropriate when the President is writing, even when that joking comes from Santa Claus."

In all candor, I agree with this formulation in regard to what is inoperative and inappropriate, even as regards a great American like Santa Claus.

In the same way, it would be inappropriate for Santa Claus to say, "Come sit on Santa's lap, Mr. President, and tell him what you want for Christmas, ho, ho, ho, ho!"

* * *

The President, you see, must never allow himself to sit on anybody's lap, even Santa Claus's.

"Ah!" you will say. "Ah, Mr. President, I'll bet I know what you want Santa to bring you for Christmas. Let old Santa just guess. I'll bet you want a brand new image, and a nice shiny new Haldeman, and a mandate as pretty as the one you lost last spring and some new tape recorders that really work this time, and..."

And my answer to that is very simple and perfectly candid. The information you request cannot be divulged, no matter how sincerely I wish to keep you informed, because to do so would betray the presidential privilege of confidentiality. For this reason I must decline to make available to you my major list of vital gift requests.

As I explained above, my advisers warned me that in turning to Santa Claus I was not taking the easy way. I expect, however, that you will have sufficient faith in me to bring me the presents I have in mind.

Candidly yours,

President R.M. Nixon.

'They've got a department for newspapers and another for what they call one-time publications, meaning books. That way they don't have to burn books, ...they are only burning "one-time publications".'

Spanish Writers and the New Censor

By Herbert R. Lottman

BARCELONA (IHT).—Amateur psychoanalysis of Ricardo de la Cierva, Spain's new director of popular culture and its chief censor, has become a popular pastime of the nation's intellectuals.

He is the author of a biography of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and a former official of a regime publishing house, but he is also a self-styled liberal. His friends have let it be known that he was the handpicked choice of king-designate Juan Carlos, himself the handpicked choice of Gen. Franco. His first decisions have been on the liberal side, and he has speeded up the process of issuing registration numbers to publishers, without which it is dangerous to publish at all.

Until now, the licensing procedure has been a major form of pressure against dissenters. Mr. de la Cierva told a Madrid meeting of people in the book trade: Respect the secrets of the state and army, avoid obscenity, and you'll stay out of trouble.

But "we are Europeans," he said, "and should begin to behave like Europeans." On a visit to Barcelona, Mr. de la Cierva made another speech denouncing extreme rightist attacks on bookshops: "A rock thrown at a bookshop is a rock thrown at the government."

Only Hope

"He is a literary person," one book trade professional said, "so it is possible that he will make an effort. But in the end, it's the minister who decides. We had a period of freedom under a previous minister of information and then we went back to severity. Our only hope is a clear pro-Europe commitment on the part of the government."

Since Mr. de la Cierva took office there has been no let-up in day-to-day censorship. "The irony," a publisher commented, "is that censorship was officially abolished several years ago, under the famous Press Law. Now you can publish if you dare without submitting the manuscript for preliminary censorship. The risk is that they'll catch up with you and you'll lose your investment in the book— the copies have to be destroyed. About one book in 10 may be stopped that way. So the most respectable publishing houses submit all their novels, biographies, works of history and social sciences for 'advice.' We publish technical and scientific books without submitting them."

To help the censors acquire "European behavior," booksellers and publishers in Barcelona have been meeting informally to prepare position papers on censorship. Meetings of this kind are not permitted by police, so the group is drawing up plans for a legal organization, to be called Amigos del Libro, which will have a publication and a life of its own.

At one meeting, one publisher said of the censors: "They've got a department for newspapers and another for what they call one-time publications, meaning books. That way they don't have to burn books, they can feel they are only burning 'one-time publications.'"

Personally Responsible

"On my newspaper," a participant said, "the director reads every article word for word because if anything goes wrong, he is personally responsible. He suggests slight changes, subtle variations. So we have another kind of censorship, self-censorship. When we write, we know there's a ceiling above which we can't venture."

A comic-strip artist said: "We had a kind of Prince Valiant character. The censors told us they were unhappy with us because there was never any reference to God in the strip, and the girl traveling with the knight wasn't married to him. So we put some monks into the scenario and showed the girl sleeping alone in her tent."

Last month, a private roundtable discussion in Madrid, which brought together a few leading writers, editors, film and theater directors and a woman's rights leader, ended in pessimism. But the consensus was that they must overcome despair and continue to do things that will have impact, however small an individual act may be. "This won over a minority opinion that nothing was possible, that it would be better to use machine guns," a source said.

"Politics aside," a Barcelona journalist said, "censorship has taken a heavy toll on Spanish culture. The Spanish writer is an iceberg, who can show only a very small portion of what he knows. They say that the Latin American novelists are better than Spanish novelists, but it's because we aren't allowed to describe our feelings."

And meanwhile a manuscript of a work on Catalan life, described by those who have read it as *the* book on Catalonia, is gathering dust in Ricardo de la Cierva's office. "Censorship," one of its secret readers commented, "could prevent a masterpiece."

Associated Press

Maxine, Patty and the late Laverne Andrews in 1956.

PEOPLE: *Maxine and Patty Andrews In Musical About WW II*

Maxine and Patty Andrews of the singing Andrews Sisters start rehearsals in New York in January for a show called "Over Here"—about World War II. (The third member of the group, their older sister, Laverne, died of cancer in 1967 and the act was disbanded soon afterward.)

Patty and Maxine are to do a total of 10 songs in the show—some solos, others, duets. "It's funny that we would do a nostalgia thing on the second World War," said Patty, pointing out that the times were tragic. But, she went on, "I think maybe it's because when there are hard times and you live through them, later you're able to look back at them and laugh." She is now a housewife in Hollywood and has had a few acting jobs since the group broke up.

Maxine, now a Los Angeles businesswoman, told Bruce Russell of Reuters that their singing voices have changed little. "People who hear Patty and me sing together tell us they think they're hearing the old Andrews Sisters sound."

Reuters said record books put Maxine's age at 55 and Patty's at 52.

For the record, among their 19 discs which sold over a million copies, are "Don't Fence Me In," "Rum and Coca-Cola," "The Beer-Barrel Polka" and "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree."

* * *

German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, 54, will have his second operation this year for kidney stones on Saturday. He was admitted to a hospital Thursday. Scheel had a kidney stone removed last February. He expects to be home for Christmas.

* * *

The largest estate ever reported in Britain was left by shipping tycoon Sir John Ellerman who left properties worth £53 million. The government will probably get about half of it, with the rest going to his widow. Sir John died in July at the age of 63. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, the largest estate previously recorded in Britain was that of Sir John's father who left a fortune of £57 million when he died in 1933.

* * *

Country music star Lester Flatt has sued Esquire magazine for $500,000 in damages for having referred to him in an article as "the late Lester Flatt." The guitar player, who lives in Nashville, Tenn., said that the magazine reference forced him to make extraordinary expenditures and had damaged his health, reputation and business career. Esquire called it an "unfortunate and unintentional error" and said a correction would appear in its January issue.

* * *

STILL LIMPING: Marlene Dietrich, 69, after her recent fall from a stage in Washington, D. C. She uses a wheelchair to get to the San Francisco cabaret where she is currently performing. MIFFED: Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko by lots of empty seats at an Ottawa poetry recital Tuesday. "It is the first time in 20 years that I've seen empty seats at one of my recitals," he said. About a quarter of the 200-seat auditorium was empty. "If a person went to the Soviet Union they wouldn't get this kind of reception." It was, he said, "a big insult."

* * *

Chief Petty Officer Brian Forrester explained to a Royal Navy court-martial last week in Rosyth, Scotland, why superior officers thought he was drunk on duty. "I take size-10 boots and I'm knock-kneed and chicken-toed, which gives me an ambling walk." He further pleaded that his Scottish accent was sometimes hard for English officers to understand. The court found him guilty and demoted him.

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